THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

November 2, 1946

MILITARY RULE FOR U.S.?

AN EDITORIAL

Next Week's Elections In U. S.

By James L. Stewart

China's Kowloon Rights

By Moondon S. K. Yee

Kalgan Bruised, But Not Crippled

By Dick Wilson

STILL HOPING FOR PEACE?

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 103 PRICE CNC$800 NUMBER 9

CONNELL BROS. CO., LTD.

— *Established 1898* —

Importers & Exporters

149 Szechuen Road, Shanghai Tels. 16833-2-1

Head Office: **San Francisco**

Branches:

New York Bombay Tientsin

Affiliated Companies:

CONNELL BROS. CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.
Hongkong and Saigon

CONNELL BROS. CO. (MALAYA) LTD.
Singapore and Penang

CONNELL BROS. CO. (PHILIPPINES)
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Radiograms

via GLOBE

•

For better service mark your messages to the United States "via CGRA-GLOBE"

•

GLOBE WIRELESS LTD.
51 Canton Road
Shanghai

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

17 The Bund Telephone 11144

Full Lines of Coverage for:

FIRE
MARINE
MOTOR CAR
CASUALTY

Companies represented:

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., New York, N. Y.
FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J.
NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Manchester, New Hampshire.
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN, New Haven, Conn.
COMMERCIAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Our friends.
FROM: American Far Eastern Syndicate, Inc.
SUBJECT: Frustration.

Everybody wants a Westinghouse refrigerator or a Westinghouse radio or one of the many other Westinghouse appliances for which we are the local distributors.

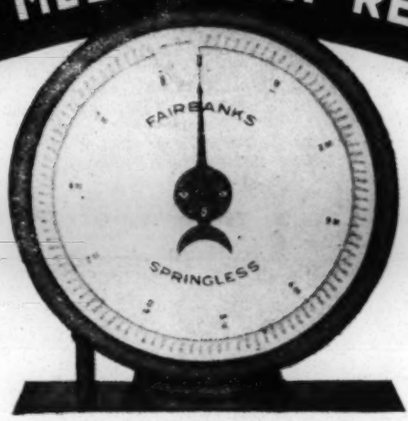
Ordinarily, this is a situation which would inspire us to pull out all the stops in a paean of praise for such blessings. In these days of strikes and shortages, however, it has us pulling out nothing but our hair.

We received recently a small shipment of Westinghouse refrigerators. It was not large enough to fill more than a minute fraction of the orders on our books. To those of our friends who inevitably were disappointed, our commiseration. We have no apologies to make and we are sure our friends expect none, because we are equally sure they understand we are doing everything humanly possible to fill their orders, in the sequence in which they were received, as rapidly as it can be done. If you are one of those who didn't get a Westinghouse refrigerator, please know that we are hopeful of filling your order soon and that we are deeply appreciative of your patience in circumstances beyond our control.

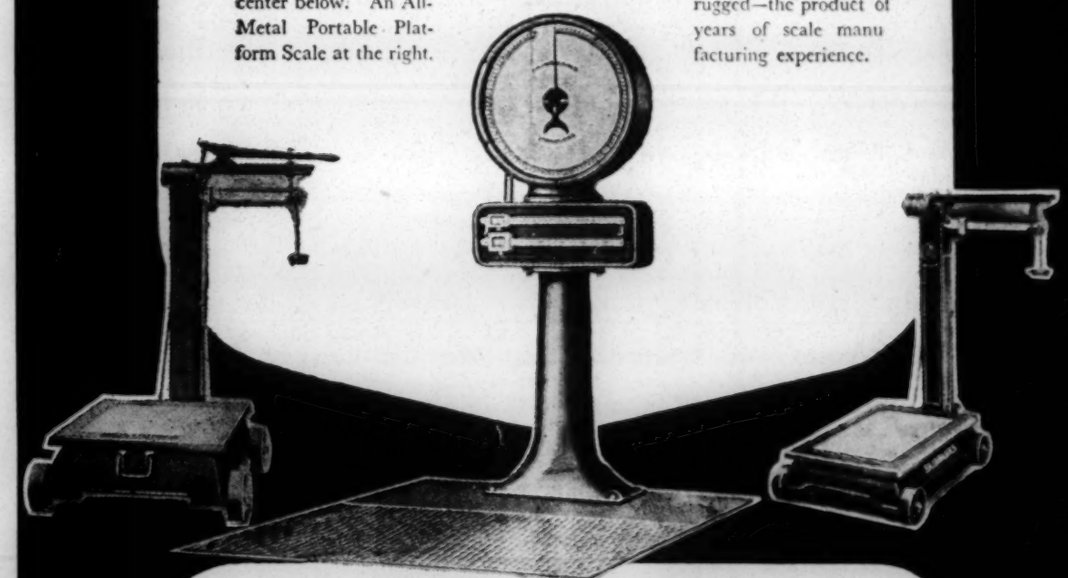
As for radios, we have not yet received any, but latest advices from the factory in the United States indicate that we can expect a substantial shipment as soon as the shipping strike is ended—which cannot come too soon for us.

JOHN T. JANSZEN, Vice President,
American Far Eastern Syndicate, Inc.,
620 Szechuen Road

SCALES TO MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT



If it can be weighed, there is a Fairbanks, Morse & Co. scale with which to weigh it. Shown here are but four of the dozens of models of scales for every requirement produced by this famous company. Above is the dial of a Direct Reading Cabinet Type Dial Scale. Portable Platform Scales with Drop Levers, excellent for general heavy duty weighing, at the left. An All-Metal Warehouse Dial Scale in the center below. An All-Metal Portable Platform Scale at the right. All are accurate, dependable, versatile and rugged—the product of years of scale manufacturing experience.



Industrial and Agricultural Division

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

53 Foochow Road Telephone 18695

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Smuggling In Yunnan

To The Editor:

Many of us may still remember that Wanting, which is 998 kilometers west of Kunming and the terminal station of the Yunnan-Burma Highway, was a very important gateway on the Sino-Burmese boundary when the Japs cut off all our sea communications. It has become less important since V-J Day. However, the highway is still an important link of the Southwestern provinces with the outside world. Instead of being an important highway town, through which armaments and other military equipment were hauled into China, it has become an important gateway for smugglers.

Burma is short of raw cotton, cotton piece goods and knitted cotton goods; India wants Chinese silk; and the importation of gasoline from Burma is a scandalously profitable business. The faces of these smugglers are well known in Kunming. They smuggle cotton goods and silk into Burma and India, and gasoline on their return trip into China. One may ask what has become of the customs or other similar organizations. Yes, there is a customs house and four other government organizations in Wanting. There is also a company of Chinese soldiers guarding the bridge on the river which separates Wanting from the Burmese town of Kyukok.

For every truckload of silk, a sum of 2000 or 3000 Rupees is needed to bribe the five organizations and the guards into letting it pass unchecked. For one truckload of gasoline a similar amount is required as a bribe, plus the obligation of selling two or three drums of gasoline to the soldiers at a loss, even without "duty." The next truck will have to carry what the soldiers have bought to Paoshan or Shiakwan, where it is sold at a high profit.

How dark that small town is. No one has ever said a thing about it in the newspapers because he dares not. In Kunming, a word about it will cause you serious trouble.

JENSHINE SHEN.

Kunming.
October 26, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)
Cable Address: "Reviewing"
SHANGHAI Tel. 14772

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	3 *mons.* CNC$	6 *mons.* CNC$	1 *year* CNC$
Shanghai & China Outports	9,000	17,000	32,000
Outports (airmail)	12,000	22,500	43,000
Hongkong (ord. mail)	10,500	20,000	38,500
Hongkong (airmail)	13,500	25,500	50,000
U. S. A. & other foreign countries	—	US$4.50	US$8.00

Counsel To Yenan

To The Editor:

The Red leaders ought to realize now that with the fall of Kalgan their armed forces are tied up in knots; unless they give in, they will find it extremely difficult to replace their ammunition and care for their wounded. The war is developing into regional warfare; they cannot hope to wear out the government by pinpricks. The government will not halt operations until the unity of the country is attained and their resources for the job are unlimited.

We may admire the tenacity of the Reds in carrying on; but why choose to be tenacious in doing the wrong thing? They know the people resent their imposition and will never accept it. The government has a responsibility to the people for the unity of the country; unless it does its duty, it must resign. The country was inherited from our forefathers in unity and must be so held in trust for posterity. They had fought and died for unity and the people today still think the unity of the country is worth while dying for.

There is still time for Yenan to talk, but that time is quickly passing. Must they wait to fall into the hands of their own men? Or, are they counting upon Russian aid in a last ditch stand in Manchuria? Remember, war-wrecked Russia has her own problems; even in the prime of her strength, she never gave all in winning others' battles. No sane person will expect Russia to be so reckless in this atomic age.

Our counsel is that Yenan should drop that political heresy and join the government as plain Chinese. Everything in China should be Chinese. In spite of its known vices, the present government is the most responsible government that China has ever had since the days of Chien Lung; marshalled under it are the best brains that China has ever produced.

P. T. L.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
October 15, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell, *Editor and Publisher*
John W. Powell, *Managing Editor*

Assistant Editors
Chih Fu-jen
Urii Sdobnikov
Fang Fu-an, *Financial Editor*
Marion Barney

Contributing Editors
Lin Wo-chiang
C. Y. W. Meng
Edward Rohrbough
Ben Y. Lee
Leo Rissin
J. R. Kaim

Correspondents

Charles J. Canning	—	*Chungking*
Wang Dzoong-yen	—	*Canton*
Mark M. Lu	—	*Kaifeng*
Peter S. W. Wang	—	*Kunming*
S. E. Shifrin	—	*Tientsin*
Shen Chien-tu	—	*Yenan*
Tong Chun-cho	—	*Chengtu*
Ngiam Tong Fatt	—	*Singapore*
James L. Stewart	—	*Los Angeles*
Joseph P. Lyford	—	*New York*
C. Y. Hsieh	—	*London*

A. L. Meyer, *General Manager*
F. K. Chao, *Business Manager* Chen Pang-cheng, *Circulation Manager*

Index for November 2, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Military Rule For U.S.? 251
Still Hoping For Peace? 252
Hypocrisy Begins At Home 253
Post-War Logic 254
The Capitalist Bogey 254
Anti-Graft Plan 254
Of Dogs And Men 255
Purveyor Of Slander 255

Special Articles

Next Week's Elections In America ..... *By James L. Stewart* 256
U.S. Trade Prospects Here Badly Impaired ..... *By J. R. Kaim* 257
Kalgan Bruised, Not Crippled When Reoccupied ..... *By Dick Wilson* 258
Reds Running 3000 Miles Of Railway ..... *By Anna Louise Strong* 259
Opium Still Being Grown, Smoked In Szechuen ..... *By Tong Chun-cho* 260
China Has Rights To Kowloon City ..... *By Mondoon S. K. Yen* 261
Punishment For Corruption Sinks Like Stone ..... *By Y. F. Soo* 262
Nankai Reopens, Fetes 42nd Anniversary ..... *By P. Y. Wang* 263
Commodity Prices Show Rising Tendency 270

Departments

Letters From The People 245
News Of The Week 264
Events In Brief 268
People In The News 269
Who's Who In China 269
Business Foot-Notes 271
Day To Day In China's Civil War 272
New Books Of Interest 273

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

All editorials, text and other material in the weekly issues of the China Weekly Review is copyrighted under certificate of registration 字 No. 9953 issued by the Ministry of Interior of the National Government of the Republic of China.

Red "Terms" Moderate?

To The Editor:

The situation in China has become so grave that everybody should join in the call for internal peace in China. I think the only way out is for the Government to issue immediately a cease-fire order and agree to the Communist terms for renewed negotiations.

Recently, all the top-ranking Nationalist army commanders in North China and Manchuria met in Peiping to draw up a plan for an all-out military attack on the Communist-held areas in North China and Manchuria. Soon after the peace negotiators reached Nanking, Generalissimo Chiang went on a pleasure trip to Formosa, just as he went to Kuling prior to the Nationalist attack on Chengteh. The terms of peace raised by the Nationalist Government and the Communists are poles apart. The Government insists on the convention of the so-called National Assembly on November 12, while a Communist spokesman announced the intention of calling "The Liberated Areas People's Conference."

All these facts indicate that a nation-wide civil war will be indefinitely prolonged, and it is probable that there will be two governments in China instead of one.

As far as there is a possibility of peace, the Communists do not want war.

But the Communists cannot stop the civil war as long as the Nationalist armies continue their attacks. If the Communists stop resisting Nationalist attacks, it would mean handing over all the Communist-held areas to the Nationalist armies which will bring in their wake inflation, corruption and starvation, much to the detriment of the people.

General Chen Cheng said that the Communist armies will be liquidated in three to five months. But this is purely wishful thinking. A few days later, General Nieh Yung-chen said that the Communist armies cannot be liquidated even in 30 to 50 years. Whom are we to believe?

If the war is prolonged, the economic and food crisis in the Nationalist-controlled areas will be further aggravated. According to a New China News Agency report dated Oct. 18, armed uprisings have broken out in 84 counties in Szechuen, and an armed band under Chen Chan-jung raided the outskirts of Chungking on September 29. It is the people, mainly the peasants, who will suffer and die in this civil war, and as a last resort, they will revolt against the government which has plunged them into such plight.

This ruling clique is relying on American support for waging this civil war, but they should bear in mind that such support may be withdrawn in the future. They are worth supporting as long as China under their rule is a big customer for American merchandise, a producer of raw materials and a supplier of manpower in a probable future war against the Soviet Union. But the prolongation of civil war negates all these "desirable" qualities of China, and American support may then be shifted to Japan instead. There are already signs of such a trend.

Without American support, or even when the support is reduced, and with armed uprisings all over Nationalist-controlled areas, the fate of the Nationalist ruling clique is doomed. For the sake of the Chinese people and also in order to save their own skin, it is high time that a cease-fire order should be issued immediately. The Communist terms are moderate—no overthrowing of the present Government nor punishment of civil war-mongers—and all the Nationalist ruling clique has to do is to

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO.

MOBILGAS MOBILOIL

and

All other high quality petroleum products

MARK YOUR RADIOGRAMS *"VIA CGRA-RCA"*

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

(Cooperating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

CGRA

Sassoon Arcade, Nanking Road

Telephone 12558

RCA

evacuate from towns their troops occupied after January 13 this year, ending the civil war once and for all.

Let us demand the cessation of the civil war before it is too late.

C.S.

Peiping,
October 24, 1946.

That Myth Again

To The Editor:

After reading the epistle "KMT Mouthpiece" in your October 12 issue, I quite agree with "A Chinese" regarding the so-called People's Congress. The KMT bureaucrats and their supporters again promised to convene the Congress which is nothing but a myth used to delude the people.

The Congress, I dare say, cannot and will not represent the people as the "representatives" do not come from the common people. Moreover, the motive of these "representatives" is absolutely vicious. They sought posts as "representatives" because they want an opportunity for contact with the government, hoping to be appointed a provincial education director, commissioner of impeachment or to similar position eventually. They, however, cannot hope for more important posts as such are reserved for generals graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy and for relatives of the government ministers.

I am ashamed to mention a Shensinese, a Mr. Wang, who sold his land and house in Sian for "electioneering" money. What magic power made him want to be a "representative" it is not difficult to guess.

The purpose of the KMT in convening the Congress is exactly what "A Chinese" said, namely a pretense to delude other parties and the people. There is nothing like a master keeping a dog to bark at himself. Anything that is imperative to and initiated by the people can only be profitable to the people. The KMT will have none of that.

The present government is made up of a swarm of landlords, warlords, mercenary devils, capitalists and opportunists. They utilize their superior political power to oppress the masses, to bleed them and to force them to fight in the civil war so they can keep their power for ever.

It must have been noted by you, dear Editor, that every letter which is not pleasing to the ears of the government officials is signed with a pen name, a device of the writer to evade the attention of the Gestapo. From this our American friends can see what amount of "freedom of the press" we enjoy! With the same trick for safety I sign my name as:

A GOVERNMENT-FEARING YOUTH.
Sanyuan, Shensi,
October 20, 1946.

"Disgusted Member"

To The Editor:

The perfidious letter from "the Disgusted Member of the Student Body" in the *China Weekly Review* of Oct. 19 greatly angered me. Never before had I witnessed such a scurvy and irresponsible charge. I cannot refrain from writing these lines, both to soothe my irritated conscience and to unfold the truth.

Through the context of the letter, the Christian school with long history and high standing in West Shanghai, in which the so-called "pleasing effects" happened, is obviously no other than St. John's University.

For four years I have stayed in the University, (two years were spent in the Middle School,) and the vileness so exaggeratedly described by the "Disgusted Member" is heard of only for the first time. Of course, there are many un-

OUTPORT AGENTS WANTED

DON'T BUY OLD. PRE-WAR STOCK

BUY FRESH

ST. JOSEPH ASPIRIN

Sole Distributor For China: WINSTON CO., P.O. Box 2210, Shanghai.

For Day To Day Coverage

of

THE CHINESE PRESS

Subscribe to The

Daily Translation Service.

Up-to-the-minute coverage of Industrial, Commercial and Political News which does not appear in any other English-language publication. Read translations from today's Chinese newspapers today.

Special translations made of Documents, Speeches, Articles, etc. upon request

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT,

THE

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

208/160 Chung Cheng Lu (E) Telephone 14772

satisfactory defects in both the student and faculty bodies. But for an institution composed of several thousand individuals, such flaws are no doubt inevitable. (Other institutions of the same scale may even have graver ones.)

As to the "pleasing effects" emphasized in the letter, they mean nothing but nonsense and unreasonableness. Social visits, voluntary services, nods and smiles, paying fares and even giving up seats were not to be considered as "pleasing effects" with evil motives. I wonder if the "Disgusted Member" could remember what he had been taught in the primary school civics when he was a boy? Should teachers, who have been for centuries considered as second only to parents, be treated as strangers? Are they not worth respect? Even nods and smiles are regarded as "pleasing effects," what are then the bows we have been taught to honor the teachers with? Furthermore, if raising questions in the class, which is greatly encouraged by all teachers, is to be considered as a "pleasing effect" also, I wonder what would the behavior the "Disgusted Member" be like while the teacher is lecturing,—to fall to slumber, showing no interest, or to sit just glumly for the whole period? If the "Disgusted Member" had just a moment to reflect before he wrote the letter, probably, he would regret his carelessness in considering all these proper behaviors of the students as "pleasing effects" with treacherous motives.

Mutual understanding and proper intercourse between teachers and students are universally accepted as the most effective ways in modern education. Take off your tinted spectacle, Mr. "Disgusted Member," and you will perceive what you had seen in its real color.

I cannot see the real motive in that letter but, anyhow, it is a false and unbearable charge which every righteous man has the right to rebuke, especially one who lives and learns under the motto "LIGHT AND TRUTH."

T. H. TSOU,
A MEMBER OF THE STUDENT BODY, ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai,
October 23, 1946.

Post Office

To The Editor:

With the English language being all Greek to the men in our district post office, on the afternoon of October 5 I received your wrapper dated September 28. What was my astonishment on seeing this! Those men are not half suited to their positions.

To the best of my knowledge there is no one in my district post office who knows English. During the Japanese occupation letters were seldom seen written in English. If that were still true there would be sound reason for your wrapper having been delayed. As a matter of fact, everyone who applies for a postal job should be severely tested and his knowledge proved adequate for any common question. If something easy confuses him, how many comparatively difficult things he will meet!

As small a district as Changshu is, not only Chinese letters are received. That is why every place, no matter how small it looks, even like a black spot, should have a school or two in which everything —not merely Chinese—is taught. Allow me to advise the post office employees to have their knowledge revived, if they were severely tested before, so as to be able to handle everything with great ease and composure; otherwise they, I think, had better retire. It is well known that the value of newspapers and the like depends upon time.

FULL CHOW.

Changshu, Kiangsu,
October 17, 1946.

No curative power is claimed for PHILIP MORRIS, but—
AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
is Worth a Pound of Cure!
PM & CO
PHILIP MORRIS & CO. LTD. INC.
PHILIP MORRIS!—proved
less irritating to nose and throat . . . famed for finer flavor and aroma . . . keener smoking pleasure!
CALL FOR PHILIP MORRIS
AMERICA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

"ToPoisonMeCompare"

To The Editor:

I do feel that Miss H. L. Yeh's letter under the caption "Historical Parallel" appearing in the Oct. 12 issue of the Review is too short and not clear.

As she said, "China at present was conquered by an alien nation who was just like the foreign guest invited in by Gen. Wu San-kwei, and who did crush the rebels Chang Shien-chung and Li Tse-chen." Really our present trouble is caused by the factional strife. We know all the leaders responsible for the trouble. Two notorious ones are Szechuenese. One is Chang Lan of the Democratic League, who has a reputation for cruelty; another is Li Huang of the Youth Party, who is generally known by his ambition. Does Miss Yeh's Chang Shien-chung and Li Tse-chen in her fantasy and humor mean these two persons?

But though immersed in thought for a long, long time, we could not find out who is this Gen. Wu San-kwei. Our honorable alien friends came to release us when China was occupied by our brutal enemy. They are very kind. As they are our allies, it would be reasonable for them to come to this country even though we did not invite them. This lady's whim is too queer. It is exactly like this stanza in our Book of Poetry:

"No cherishing you give,
I am hostile in your eyes.
As peddler's wares for which none cares,
My virtues you despise.
When poverty was nigh,
I strove the means to spare;
You, now rich grown, me scorn to own;
To poison me compare."

This is just a China lady's fallacy. A Chinese in the most friendly spirit would not think this way. We do hope our honorable alien nation will forgive this crank.

CHANG TZE-LIANG
WANG CHENG
LIN CHONG-PU.

Chungking, Szechuen,
October 20, 1946.

Historic Parallel

To The Editor:

I have just read the letter entitled "Historical Parallel" from Miss H. L. Yeh in the Oct. 12 issue of the *Review*. I also remember another historical parallel that happened in the same period that Miss Yeh has mentioned.

During the last few years of the Ming Dynasty, there was a high official named Wui Chung-shien (魏忠賢). He was so powerful that he practically ruled the country like an emperor although there was an emperor on the throne. He built a concentration camp which he called the East Factory (東廠). Into this camp he threw all those who rebelled against his dictatorial, corrupt and inefficient regime. Many innocent and harmless people, including the famous and loyal General Tsuo Kwan-tou were arrested and killed by him.

On the other hand, all the officers under Wui tried to flatter him by every conceivable means. The height of their flattery was the building of Long Life and Remembrance temples (生祠堂) all over the country to extol his "merits," even before his death. But history tells us that he was only a big bad man in spite of all the propaganda.

The history of 300 years ago is repeating itself today. Isn't it also an unpleasant historic parallel, Mr. Editor?

A BYSTANDER.

Liuchow, Kwangsi,
October 25. 1946.

WALTER JOACHIM's BAND

featuring

POMPING VILA - - -

Leading Swing-Pianist of the East

and

HARRY the DRUMMER

AT

815 Avenue Joffre

Russian Cuisine at its Best

Gallows For Dreamer

To The Editor:

What kind of a man is that young dreamer who wrote so many obsequious, mean, and wicked dreams for making one's own living, appearing in the October 12 issue of the *Review*? We, the Chinese people, have been suffering from the internal conflict more than three decades, except those eight years in fighting our brutal neighbor. Our country is, at present, like an empty shell, a barren desert. Besides the starving people, there is nothing inside. To tell you straightly we want a pure government and a dutiful officialdom, but we don't want this kind of dreamer to do our public work.

In the Sung Dynasty we had a governor named Chang Yun in our province, Szechuen. At that time when one of his underlings stole only one single copper from the public treasury, the fellow was killed by him. Even now many Chinese still remember the story. If this young dreamer would send me moon cakes made of gold on a Mid-Autumn Festival, or Nien Kou stuffed with diamonds on a New Year Day, supposing I were his superior, and if I don't shoot him, I would hang him to death, instead of receiving his gift.

The fellow is only thinking in terms of millions of dollars for himself instead of millions of people. Why should not he do his best to dream of a better life for our people? If he had read of President Truman's recent radio speech in which he said, "The constantly growing stream of goods from our factories, our mines, and our farms is rapidly closing the gap between demand and supply. When the shortages continue to disappear, the inflationary pressure will cease and the need for the government controls will pass." He also said, "Before we get rid of them we must be sure that the American people as a whole—not some special interest will be benefited." He, this young dreamer, will comprehend that all his dreams are wicked and base. Dear Sir, find a space for this letter to warn him and make him to be a good man.

TWO YOUNG STUDENTS.

Tseliutsing, Szechuen,
October 21, 1946.

Gift To President

To The Editor:

After reading your editorial "Chiang Kai-shek Now 60" in the Oct. 26 issue of the *Review* I have the following to say on the subject:

In congratulating President Chiang on his 60th birthday we must remember that China is still in a state of war—civil war. Inspite of his contributions to the country during the last 20 years, especially during the war years against the Japanese, he has not yet achieved unity and peace, nor has he returned the political power to the people. It will be a funny picture when the ceremonial salvoes on his birthday echo with the roars of guns and bombs from North China. The Chinese still have not recovered from the scars of the last eight years of war. They only desire to live in peace.

Some members of the KMT are campaigning for the construction of schools as a means of congratulating the President. It may be a good movement, but they seem to have forgotten that the schools need funds and teachers as well. Where will they get them if all the money goes to foot the civil war expenses?

The best gift to the President on his 60th birthday, in my opinion, would be a cease-fire order from himself.

CHU PAN-HOU.

Shanghai,
October 28, 1946.

Prudence Urged

To The Editor:

May I tell you point blank that I don't like that man, Yeh The Bold, with the caption "Can't Eat Classics" commenting on my letter "Read the Classics" in your Review of Sept. 21? I feel that he is rather too bold. Now, let me debate with him.

1. He said, "How can we expect a man in poverty to be decent, righteous, honest and possessed of a sense of shame?" That is foolish talk. He does not know the superior man may indeed endure want, but the mean man, when in want, gives way. He does not know the object of the superior man is truth; he is anxious lest he should not find truth, he is not anxious lest poverty should come upon him.

2. Mr. Yeh said, "No man will know what shame is until he is well fed and sufficiently clothed. Huangtze had the same opinion." He does not know that our ancient worthy people would not admire such a poor statesman as Huangtze very much. As Confucius said, "Small indeed was the capacity of Huangtze. If he rules of propriety, who does not know them?" And one day Mencius scolded his disciple Kung-sun Ch'ow, saying, "How dare you compare me with Huangtze? Considering he possessed the confidence of his prince, how long he enjoyed the direction of the government of the kingdom, and how low, after all, was what he accomplished,—how is that you liken me to him?" I want people who read the classics to find some good instructors, but sorry, this Mr. Yeh only knows a Huangtze. Is it not strange?

3. Mr. Yeh said, "During the Japanese occupation, some big puppets and traitors were classicists; and the Japanese even ordered the Chineese students to learn the classics. "With this kind of subterfuge to oppose people reading the classics, I think Mr. Yeh is not wise. Although our enemies did eat rice, were clad with clothes and dwelt in buildings we still need those things.

4. Mr. Yeh said, "Were Dr. Sun Yat-sen alive today he would act on his principles of Democracy and Livelihood. Without Democracy we shall be oppressed and squeezed politically and economically, and poverty will ruin us." This also proves Mr. Yeh's absurdity. A. W. Ready says, "Material progress would be of but little value if it were not accompanied by moral improvement." Lord Avebury says, "It is a very low view of education to suppose that we should study merely to confine it to bread and butter."

Friends, Chinese countrymen, I do hope you will awake without delay. So far, as the Kuomintang has been the only ruling party in China since 1928, their members are the faithful followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; their daily slogan is Democracy or Livelihood, but they daily become more inefficient, more corrupt and more brutal; and wherever their armies go they carry repression, corruption and higher taxation with them.

If we wish to avoid poverty, we must depend on ourselves. No government can be relied on for support. We must follow the *Ta Kung Pao's* suggestion, "Party activities are to be withdrawn from the schools and universities, and the treasury, no matter whether communist or KMT, should be placed in the hands of the people." This Mr. Yeh who does not like to be moral and will not study our classics. Let him do what he likes; but we must use our immortal and holy classics to set our house in order first, and then to civilize the whole world, as our purpose is not for "Bread and Butter."

TSAO SHIH-NING.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
October 16, 1946.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

The National City Bank

OF NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1812

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 41 KIUKIANG ROAD

TELEPHONE: 11500

大通銀行

THE CHASE BANK

AFFILIATED WITH

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

•

SHANGHAI OFFICE

99 NANKING ROAD **TELEPHONE 11440**

BRANCHES

HONGKONG **TIENTSIN** **PARIS**

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 103 Shanghai, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1946 No. 9

Military Rule For U.S.?

THE rapid infiltration of the American Government by the admirals and generals and the increasing influence of the military in the daily life of the people are developments which the average American citizen—and his neighbors, too—might well view with concern.

From the days of Washington until the advent of World War II it was a cardinal American principle that the army and navy should be subservient to civilian wishes. Further safeguards were erected to prevent the military man's natural tendencies toward fascism and governmental intrigue from becoming effective. The War and Navy Departments were headed by civilians and the right to vote was denied all professional soldiers and sailors.

This system, we feel, was excellent and undoubtedly spared the people a lot of grief during the past century and a half. In recent years, however, the military clique in America has been projecting its voice more and more into the "inner councils," and today the War and Navy Departments are almost on a par with the State Department when it comes to forming national policy. The Armed Forces' share of the national budget, as well as of the national attention, has increased immeasurably. And there is no prospect that it will lessen now that World War II is over, and the world theoretically on the road of peace.

While in the past the American people, subject like other peoples to nationalistic fervor, did elect successful military men to office, such cases were comparatively infrequent and the generals who occupied the White House have been subject to the same system of checks and balances and overall civilian control as any other president. In such cases no harm resulted other than an occasional breakdown in efficiency caused by the poor abilities of some of the military men.

While the American Government essentially is still a civilian government, the number of military men now occupying high position has never before been equaled. We have General Marshall in China, General Smith in Russia, Admiral Leahy in Washington, plus the many other military men who are running occupation governments or serving on joint occupation councils throughout the world, such as General MacArthur in Japan, General Clark in Austria and General Hodges in Korea.

Perhaps the main reason for this, aside from the admitted prominence of military men in the post-war world, is the fact that the American Government today has to perform a vast number of functions that were not foreseen when the form of government was drawn up. At that time a different branch was created for all necessary functions and the Army and Navy were assigned their proper place. Today, sadly in need of modernization, the government struggles to fulfill its tasks, with the president creating "special missions" or "administrations" to handle new problems. Ever present with an offer of "experienced" personnel to staff these various outfits are the army and navy. Although constantly yelping about being sheared of personnel, it is common knowledge that there are always surplus officers, even though there may be a genuine shortage of G.I.'s and sailors. This is in direct contrast to the State, Interior and other government departments which chronically suffer from a shortage of trained personnel.

In addition to this constant offering of services, the military clique follows a carefully laid down plan for the promotion of its own interests. It conducts one of the largest and most effective lobbies in Washington. Ever present at all official and private functions the military men make it a point to be on good personal terms with as many senators and congressmen as possible and each high officer in Washington makes sure that he has friends in all branches of government. The number of retired officers living in the Washington area is enormous. They are invaluable to the military since they have a lifetime of contacts in the capital. They, too, have an interest in the military machine. Their sons often are officers, their daughters often are officers' wives and the retired officers' contacts with today's generals and admirals, their own junior officers of yesterday, frequently help sons or sons-in-law obtain a promotion or a choice assignment.

The major activity of today, however, is the nation-wide propaganda campaign of fear and suspicion that Washington's militarists are waging. The generals and admirals know full well that there is a good chance that the atom bomb may be outlawed as a weapon of war. However, they daily do their best to scare the living daylights out of the American people, describing in most gruesome detail how no man, woman or child will be safe. And then comes the answer: "A strong army and navy will protect you. Make your congressman vote for conscription, for additional funds, etc. etc. and then you'll be protected and can live your life in complacency."

The military clique has made enormous strides since the end of the war. The American people have come to view the other nations of the world as possible aggressors who, without warning, may descend upon them from across the North Pole or from across the oceans. We

would not be surprised if in the near future some general seriously advanced the theory that an enemy, using atomic energy, might burrow through the middle of the earth and undermine the United States. The people of what is obviously the strongest and most secure nation on the face of the globe have been pushed and pulled into a state of mind in which they now believe themselves the most menaced in the world. The people of England, who live on the edge of an extremely volatile continent, and who have had practical proof of the dangers of rockets and other scientific weapons, are not nearly as hysterical as the midwestern American farmer who would have to travel several thousands of miles to even see a foreigner. All this has been done in spite of the fact that the average American knows full well that today he is perfectly safe and, since it is only Uncle Sam who now has these horrible weapons, that it is the rest of the world which has a right to worry.

The latest invasion of civilian fields by the military is in the sphere of scientific research. The army and navy have sold Mr. Truman—who has demonstrated all too well his ability to be sold—the idea that if the military do not take over the direction and organization of America's scientific research, both "practical" and "pure," the United States will be outstripped by the rest of the world. Our own personal opinion is that with the military in control, America is certain to be left in the rear by other major countries.

The utter stupidity of such reasoning is all too clear. In 1939 the army and navy were way behind in both mental and physical development. True they were low on funds, but their use of what funds they did have had been short-sighted to an extreme degree. Private American citizens —businessmen, industrialists, scientists, college professors and farmers—put their heads together and constructed the best military equipment the world had yet seen. The unbelievedly huge and competent military machine America put into World War II was built by civilians and run by civilians, who put aside the plow and the machine in order to save their country. The war was won and won well because it was a civilian effort.

Civilian science has put America in the forefront and, we would guess, can keep it there. Under the present plan for army and navy allotments of funds and research projects to universities and research laboratories, men will spend years investigating theories and practical experiments principally devoted toward some wartime application. Any developments accidentally turned up which might be useful to industry will undoubtedly be kept under close cover on grounds of "military security."

The yearly American military budget is now larger than the whole budget in any pre-war year. This, we think, is not only a lot of nonsense, but extremely foolish. It employs a lot of people in non-productive work, it enlarges the already too large and influential military caste, it perturbs our former allies who view it as direct preparation for war, it takes funds which might with profit be spent in other ways and it gives the military too great control of the nation's universities and research centers.

The time has come to take a tuck in the American generals' and admirals' plans for the future. The country has gotten along very well without their leadership in the past and can continue to do so indefinitely.

Prosperity's Around The Corner, Too

"China is not impoverished....American business will make great friends and great profits there in the next few years."—General George H. Olmstead, in a Chicago speech last week.

Still Hoping For Peace?

PEACE is one word that everyone in China seems to be talking about, but a word no one quite understands. For peace involves tranquility not only on the political front, but in the military sphere. And it is abundantly clear by this time that there are more and greater armies at grips with each other in this country today than at any time since the end of the war of resistance against Japan. This all leads to one very pertinent fact—not until the military leaders have been taken in tow by the government can there be, or will there be, any peace.

We have always maintained that one of the crucial points in the struggle now going on for peace is the relationship, and mutual strength, of the moderate faction in the Kuomintang and the extremists. The events of the past week appear to have proved this contention. For while government negotiators labored over new proposals in Nanking, fighting of a hitherto unprecedented scale continued in almost all major areas in the north. In other words, the military offensive came simultaneously with the peace offensive.

This opens the possibility that the military leaders, who are the chief exponents of the "hard" policy toward the Yenan regime, have taken the initiative in extending their positions in order to guarantee the continuation of their extremist policies. It is therefore possible that the moderates who are conducting the negotiations in Nanking are in fact at loggerheads with the extremists who, backed by the military leaders, are pushing the war offensive.

It must, of course, also be recognized that the Communists have not been slow either in taking up military cudgels in defense of their peace negotiators. And one can be almost certain that before long the Communists will extend their areas of operation to counter the government drive. This raises the question whether the peace negotiators at Nanking can have any prospects for success.

It seems to us that not until there is complete control over the military group by "civil" officialdom can real peace talks be initiated with a view to bringing about a permanent, as differentiated from a temporary, cessation of hostilities. Up to the present it would appear that the military group, representing the extremist faction of the Kuomintang, has been in the ascendancy.

Another self-evident truth of the present impasse must be that so long as the real problem

remains one in the military sphere, the third party delegates, for all their trying, cannot advance far. In the political field, no doubt, the third party members have support, which means votes. In a political settlement, therefore, the third party men have a very definite say. But so long as the problem remains one entirely hinging upon military action one can only wonder how far the unarmed third parties can go.

"BED TIME STORY"

From the Philadelphia Inquirer

For real peace talks to come about, then, it is obvious that the freedom of action granted to military leaders must be drastically curbed. For not until the "civic" officials in Nanking can control every action of the various zonal army leaders can there be much attached to the promises and pledges made by the negotiators. This, of course, applies in a lesser degree to Communist military leaders who often make "on the spot" decisions.

This may be a pessimistic view to adopt at the present time, but it is one that has been, and we believe will be, justified by events. Looking back on the negotiations over the past year, it is clear that in almost every case it has been the activities of the military leaders which have bogged down the parleys. There is no reason to believe that there has been any change to justify optimism. When and if there is a change, however, things will be different. Until that time, one can only watch the activities of the armies in the field, where the real struggle continues unabated, with no quarter asked and none given.

A Simpleton's Solution

RUBBING his kerosene lamp in Tokyo, Tsunego Baba, "famous editor of the Yomiuri," gave a fine performance of Japanese wishful thinking. "In order to establish world peace, the UN should keep a stock of atomic bombs in Japan, and entrust them to the care of this peace-loving country," the new Ali Baba declared. He explained to the uninitiated, who have failed to keep abreast of peace developments in his country, that since Japan had "renounced the right to wage war in its constitution," the UN should recognize its peaceful intentions by letting Japan keep a stockpile of atom bombs.

We confess this is one of the more profound recommendations on how to achieve a peaceful world. We would only suggest that the same thing be done with Germany and Italy: give them a constitution which renounces the right to wage war and present each with a stockpile of atomic sesame. This arrangement would simplify things immediately, among them the question of the "veto" and the regional control of uranium resources.

Who said the Japanese never had any original ideas?

Hypocrisy Begins At Home

DELEGATIONS of "leading citizens" of the Basque town of Guernica last week presented Franco with the freedom of the town, or what's left of it. According to the latest reports, Generalissimo Franco has decided to accept this offer.

We were always under the impression that this matter of presenting the freedom of a borough to some prominent personality was more imaginary, than real. Guernica's case has us convinced that no actual transfer of value takes place: it is merely imaginary.

Below we reprint an editorial paragraph from the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, relating what happened to Guernica's freedom and showing why Franco was handed a dummy that time.

* * *

Guernica, the first town in Europe to suffer the horror of obliteration bombing, is today, according to the *London Daily Telegraph*, almost entirely rebuilt—in brick and stone. The rebuilding of its spirit as a historic shrine of freedom, must await a happier time.

When Goering's fliers had finished with the little town on that ghastly day of April 24, 1937, scarcely a building was left standing. It seemed as though, like Lidice of equally hideous memory a few years later, the ancient capital of Biscaya had become nothing more than a grim heartbreaking ruin, where once had stood a sanctuary of liberty.

But in 1940 reconstruction started. The center of the town, the main street, the square, the school, civic buildings and a number of dwelling houses are already finished. Guernica is once again a thriving little market town in the center of the rich Biscayan farmlands.

And the sacred oak tree of Guernica? That was the tree under whose branches from time immemorial and even by the records as early as 870 A.D., the free men of Biscaya assembled. There, also, as early as 1371, the Kings of Castile had perforce to come to swear an oath to uphold the liberties of the freest people of Europe. The original tree died long ago of old age, but the tree's son, surviving the bombing, flourishes still, living symbol of a love for liberty which no oppressor's hand—no, not even the unspeakable Franco's—can quench.

We salute Guernica—cradle of liberty, first total victim of the destroying tyrant's fury, first to rebuild itself in eagerness for the day of liberation still to come.

Post-War Logic

SHORTLY after the invasion of China Proper the Japanese began trading activities with Chinese concerns in the Occupied Areas. As the Occupied Areas grew, the trade grew. After a while, when it seemed certain that the Japs would be around for some time, the invaders established

puppet Chinese trading concerns, usually closely allied with the puppet governments.

This economic arrangement was continued right up to V-J Day when all Japanese exploitation came to a halt. Naturally, there was considerable merchandise in the pipeline at this time, many shipments from China being on the way to Japan and vice versa. In addition there were large unfulfilled orders, especially orders placed by the puppet firms for machinery and other heavy goods, which the Japs were supposed to give in return for Chinese food and raw materials.

The Chinese Government, balked at every attempt to gain some immediate payment in any form from Japan, and increasingly anxious to find some new source of revenue, has decided to request the Japanese to make good on their wartime contracts signed with Chinese puppets, long since shot or imprisoned as traitors for trading with the enemy.

In view of General MacArthur's cool attitude toward previous Chinese attempts to secure financial and economic assistance at the expense of Japan, we doubt if this new move will succeed. However, it is well worth trying, especially if the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can prove that China's puppets had made full or partial payments in advance.

We're all for the scheme and hope it works. As it is, China has been getting the short end of any post-war dividends paid by the Japs and is thus entitled to a larger share in the future. Whether or not it works it is certainly the best recent example of the ingenious financial mind for which the Chinese have long been famed.

The Capitalist Bogey

WHILE old line American isolationists and reactionaries are beating the anti-Red drum and raising the spector of a "Communist Menace" in America, their equally stupid counterparts in the Soviet Union are frightening the Russian people with the "Capitalist Bogey," telling the people that U.S. capitalists, having ground the poor American worker down to the level of serfdom, are eyeing the rest of the world greedily, looking for more workers to enslave.

A recent example of this type nonsense came to light last week with the Radio Moscow announcement that American capital is deliberately provoking strikes in the United States as part of its anti-workers policy, which is a chapter in post-war expansion and a danger to peace.

This "authority" on American internal affairs further said that in some instances management deliberately incites labor unrest in order to weaken trade unions and "eliminate the remnants of social legislation."

It immediately becomes evident that either Radio Moscow doesn't know what it's talking about, or it is openly lying in an effort to frighten the Soviet worker closer to his government and thus make him more amenable to Moscow's anti-foreign actions.

Since we are in a position to know something of what has been going on in the United States during the last year, we know full well that Moscow Radio's allegations are entirely false. The truth of the matter is that American workers, by and large, have been able to hold their wartime wage gains and are better off, both from the point of salary and working conditions, than they have ever been. What's more, the American worker, who is the highest paid in the world and who has the highest standard of living in the world, is not in the least danger of losing any benefits obtained through social legislation. In fact, social and labor legislation of benefit to the American worker have been on the increase for the past decade.

There was about as much truth in Radio Moscow's diatribe as there has been in the anti-Red editorials of the New York Daily News and other reactionary papers. However, the "exploited" American worker has the opportunity to take or leave alone papers like the Daily News and thus may be expected to read or listen to views emanating from the other side of the fence. Thus he has a slight edge over his "unexploited" Russian cousin, who, although not having to contend with "nasty capitalists" who force him to strike, is pretty well stuck when it comes to newspapers and radios, being forced either to read Pravda and listen to Radio Moscow (or another of their government counterparts) or not to read or listen.

Anti-Graft Plan

WE read in a current issue of a Chungking paper that a committee of prominent citizens sent to North China to investigate the facts in connection with "huge scandals" originating with taking-over activities, has failed to produce results. The first part of the investigation did materialize, however, the group having determined that a certain amount of graft and corruption did take place after V-J Day. The more important part—the punishment of those who participated in the corruption—failed. As one official declared: "—Like many other things, punishment of those responsible sank like a big, heavy stone into the deep sea."

Feeling that something should be done to separate grafters from simon-pure officials we propose a plan whereby a new ministry would be organized under the name of "Ministry for Take-over Graft, Corruption, and other Malpractices." This organ would be staffed exclusively by officials practising the art of take-over graft, etc. Any investigation group appointed to probe illegal appropriation of the nation's own, would merely approach the said ministry. It then would be fairly easy to place the finger on the culprits.

While on the subject, we would advocate the creation of another ministry to take charge of plans which never come to pass. A good name for it would be the "Ministry for Five-Year Plans and Tantalizing Promises." This, it is clear, would also relieve to a great extent the work of other ministries which are on the level.

Why insane persons should be segregated in Minghong while grafters and corrupt officials are allowed to wander at random and mix with re-

spectable public servants, is something we could never understand. Not that corrupt officials need be interned or exterminated. They should be allocated a well-defined sphere of action where they could be watched by the public. Thus a lot of otherwise useless indignation would be channeled for excellent use while the good name of the other government organs would be speedily restored.

Of Men And Dogs

DOGS make better social-conscious citizens than businessmen, and the facts bear this out. The other day a local contemporary carried a story which revealed: "More than 7500 dogs in this city have so far registered with the Police Bureau. Applications for new dog licenses, however, are still being accepted if sufficient reasons for registration after the deadline on September 30 are furnished."

Here the whole story is told. A short while ago, local citizens, of the human race, complained that there were entirely too many mad canines running around the streets, severely menacing the well being of peaceful children and other persons. After a short campaign in the press, the Police Bureau issued a strict order for all dogs to register with the result that the majority of dogs in this city, with the exception of the halt and lame, rushed to comply.

On the other hand, out of a total of 14,503 Chinese and 127 foreign companies who have been asked to register with local authorities some 10 months ago, only 1237 Chinese and 18 foreign concerns have done so, according to the Chinese press here.

In the case of dogs, the penalty for non-registration is a CNC$3000 fine. In the case of business concerns the penalty is suspension of business.

It looks like most businessmen don't care whether they do business or not, but where would a dawg get 3000 see-en?

Purveyor Of Slander

THE September issue of *The China Monthly*, which has just arrived from New York, confirms a suspicion which we have long held, namely, that it is the mouthpiece in America of the Chinese right wing and is concerned mainly with selling the American people a distorted picture of China as a means of furthering the private aims of its backers.

For some time we have been reading each succeeding issue with increasing disgust, both from a political and professional point of view. The leading editorial of the aforementioned issue, a libellous personal attack upon Madame Sun Yat-sen, clearly establishes the editor, one Mark Tsai, as a purveyor of slander and as a man who will stoop to low means in an effort to discredit those whose political views differ from his and his employers.

Tsai, who as editor must either have written the editorial or sanctioned it (at least is legally responsible for it) has really stuck his neck out. From the standpoint of libel he is wide open as there is no doubt that it was written with malicious intent to defame character. Likewise, it was rather stupid because it brings up a point —second marriages—which it is unwise for aspiring Chinese newspapermen to discuss editorially today.

We will not dwell upon the intricacies of the reasoning that went into the editorial. It is sufficient to say that it employs all the old Red bogeys to good advantage such as using the words "Communist" and "Bandit" as synonyms, speaking of American aid to China as aiding the lawful government in putting down armed insurrection and so on and so on. In comparison with other good reactionary editorials we have seen of late, this one fares poorly, being sloppily written and rather illogical.

In his efforts to damn Madame Sun he portrays Dr. Sun in a somewhat unfavorable light, implying at the very least that the father of modern China was a philanderer. We'd like to see Friend Tsai wriggle his way out of that one if the present guardians of Dr. Sun's memory should chance to see his editorial.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

November 5, 1921.

Citizen's Conference

During the past week, delegates from the Peking Citizens' Diplomatic Association have arrived at Shanghai and have had consultations with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Diplomatic Consultative Association, and the Pan-Pacific Association concerning the convocation of a National Citizens' Diplomatic Conference. They represent more than 70 educational and commercial organizations in Peking.

* * *

S.A.S. Raises Funds

After a whirlwind campaign, organized and resembling in its enthusiasm the Red Cross and other war organization drives in the United States, the Shanghai American School practically completed its needed quota of Taels 150,000 (CNC$210,000) on October 22. The week set aside for the work, Oct. 17 to 22, ended with Taels 140,000 pledged.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

October 31, 1936.

New Odor In Hongkew

Today no British or Chinese policeman employed by the International Settlement dares arrest any Japanese subject in the Hongkew district and as a result the Settlement's normal protective forces in that area have become so demoralized as to be of little use. Also, as a result of the lawlessness now prevailing in the Hongkew area, both the American and British authorities have placed all Hongkew "out of bounds" from the standpoint of their respective uniformed men.

* * *

Assassination In Hankow

General Yang Yung-tai, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, was assassinated at Hankow at 3:35 p.m. on October 25. As he stepped from a motor car at the Customs wharf to board the ferry to Wuchang, a Chinese ran forward and fired several shots at him with a pistol. A bullet entered his side, and he fell immediately. General Yang's bodyguard loosed a hail of bullets, but failed to hit the assassin, who was arrested by the police.

Republican Victory Will Mean Loss Of New Deal's Gains

By JAMES L. STEWART

Los Angeles, October 30.

ONCE again, the United States has withdrawn from the world, so to speak, while political candidates tour the land damning their opposition and promising the millenium if only they are elected to office in the November balloting. This time, votes will be cast mostly for congressional delegates to Washington, but some states will elect governors and lesser officials.

The various unofficial polls of public thought, newspaper columnists and political prognosticators all agree at the moment that there is a strong Republican trend. Generally speaking, it makes little or no difference whether Republicans or Democrats capture state offices. On the national scene, however, an extremely important issue is at stake.

If, by virtue of the November elections, a Republican majority is elected to the House of Representatives to take office next January, then January, 1947 will mark the end of the New Deal in American life. The late President Roosevelt n 1933 introduced this New Deal whereby the government of the United States took a hand in the daily affairs of American citizens, attempting to bring about a better standard of living and a more equitable distribution of wealth and materials than existed at the time. The New Deal also introduced a system of government planning in economic affairs in an attempt to temper the fluctuations in our economy from peaks of prosperity to depths of depression.

The greatest single result of the New Deal was the elevation of the bargaining position of the workingman to one of equality with management when discussing matters of wages and hours.

The planning side of the New Deal was effected through an endless number of new federal offices. The bettered position of the workingman came through legalization of status, with attendant rights, for labor unions.

A Republican Congress if elected in November will cut off funds from nearly all the special federal offices still remaining in existence. This will end federal government participation in the nation's economic life. A Republican Congress will also curtail the existing legal status of labor unions and will throw the knotty questions of wages and hours back to private discussion between labor and management with labor clipped of some of its present authority.

In a word, the United States in the year 1947 will be returning to the laissez-faire theory of economy as practiced in the British Isles in the 19th century. Britain herself today has thrown over this theory with a vengeance. The British people, surveying the situation at home and abroad, have decided that socialism is the only method by which chaos at home and Communism abroad can be successfully combatted. The problems of the United States, while differing in certain details from those of Britain, are essentially similar. The aspirations of the two peoples are almost identical. But in the United States, chaos at home and Communism abroad are to be met without any government participatioh in the economic affairs of the people.

Thus, it is not necessary to take sides in the political rivalries here to realize that the gravest sort of issue is facing the world as a result of them. For it is not logical to think that the British and American theories can both be right. Republicans here think they can, though.

Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, for example, seems to feel quite strongly that America is so different from the rest of the world that the inexorable tide of affairs that has engulfed Europe will not dampen the United States. As regards international affairs, Mr. Taft still feels that Europe and Asia are a long way off. As regards internal affairs, Mr. Taft believes that the United States is so blessed by nature with space and raw materials that a free and easy economic anarchy can provide prosperity and happiness for all Americans. To prove his point Mr. Taft can doubtless cite the fact that he has never gone hungry in his life.

Finally, Mr. Taft does not recognize that anything in the future can differ basically from anything that has happened in the past. Thus, in his mind all future action by the United States government must be based on precedent. If we didn't do it before it can't be done, is the substance of Mr. Taft's belief.

An excellent illustration of this came when the Ohio senator sounded off on the subject of the Nuremburg trials. His Democratic rivals gleefully hopped on his statement that the trials were contrary to American justice and distorted what he said to imply that he felt sympathy for and sought to condone the actions of the late Nazi leaders.

This alleged pro-Nazi sentiment of Mr. Taft was broadcast widely in California by James Roosevelt, Democratic organizer for the state. It seemed to me that Mr. Roosevelt missed the point, and by attacking Taft on dubious grounds failed to take advantage of nailing the Republican leader for what he is, an unalterable reactionary.

The crimes against mankind of the Nazis have dominated world affairs for the past decade. To take every conceivable step to prevent such crimes in the future would appear to be the very least that world statesmanship could do. If existing laws were not satisfactory to hang the Nazis, therefore, it would seem imperative to create laws to do the job. Mr. Justice Jackson met the challenge of hitherto faulty international law and effected an execution of justice that represents a step forward in world morality.

But Mr. Taft said, "No." There was no precedent for a new law, he said; it is against the American constitution and we shouldn't have done it. I doubt if such a clear example of reaction will ever be displayed again.

Thus, as is probably obvious already, when having to choose between Democratic stupidity and Republican reaction, I choose the Democrats. I think the President's bringing to Washington of a Missouri gang, notably Secretary of Treasurer John Snyder, RFC-man George Allen and Military Aide Harry Vaughan, is an indecent outrage to prepetrate on the American people. The inefficiency in Democratic ranks—the inevitable result of one party's remaining in power for 14 years—is appalling. Yet, I find myself unable to cast my ballot for the Republican group that in the hazardous years to come will refuse to look forward but at the most critical times will turn back to see what was done before. I am afraid that much as the New Deal has failed, the new laissez-faire system will fail even worse. At this point I can draw a little encouragement from the current trend. If the Republicans gain control of our legislative branch next month, I think it is probable that the ensuing domestic strife of the next two years will cause the Democrats to be returned in 1948. But the years in between will be tough.

Much relief is being expressed here over our non-partisan foreign policy. This is whistling in the dark indeed. In a world where Russian Communism is the point of danger, it is ridiculous to try to separate foreign affairs from domestic affairs in the countries seeking to deal with Russia. It is impossible for the United States to have a strong foreign policy when labor and management are at loggerheads and inflation is jeopardizing average daily life.

The Stewart plan for the United States calls for a non-partisan approach to domestic issues and plenty of argument and discussion on foreign affairs.

In advocating this thesis, I find myself in a minority of one.

Review Holds Line On Postage

It has been announced that the Supreme National Defense Council has approved an increase of postal and telegraph charges which will raise these rates to five and 10 times their former levels.

AS A SERVICE TO ITS READERS, The China Weekly Review will absorb this increase and charge its subscribers postal rates as heretofore.

U.S. Trade Prospects Here Seriously Impaired By Ill-Advised Marketing

By J. R. KAIM

LETTERS received in Shanghai from United States businessmen reveal an astonishing lack of understanding in that country of the economic conditions which prevail here. In spite of information which is undoubtedly being sent to America from branch offices here quite a few firms in that country seem still to labor under the illusion that "a dollar is a dollar." On the contrary, in China the greenback is inflated and its buying power continues to decrease. It is also hard for the American exporter to understand why, while the majority of non-American imports are sold at what the market considers normal prices, the majority of American goods are sold at rates not corresponding to the general market development.

American merchants must realize the situation brought about by the pegging of the Chinese National Currency to the American dollar. The latter's buying power of necessity follows the plunge of the CNC. The rate of exchange is fixed for long periods and does not reflect the actual monetary situation. Meanwhile, there is no price control except for gold. It must be perfectly clear that whenever the price of a commodity rises it does so in Chinese currency and in American.

Variable Factors Many

It is true that American currency in China is still in a far better position than, for instance, the pound sterling or Swiss franc. The fact remains that the dollar's buying power is decreasing almost every day. Since August 19 when the new rate of exchange was established hundreds of commodity prices have risen, some as much as 60 percent, while the official exchange rate has remained constant. Consequently the dollar price of a commodity here sounds exorbitant to the merchant in the United States who thinks in terms of the domestic value of the U.S. dollar.

Some American firms, it appears from their correspondence, are under the impression that their products are marketed in China at too high a price. In some cases no doubt they are right. In others they are not. They must take into account besides the monetary situation the enormous gamble or risk the importer is forced to take on other counts.

In making his calculations the importer must take into account the enormous variability of many items of expense. Not knowing where the ship will anchor he must allow a maximum for lighterage. Nor is he able to foresee the extent of breakage or pilferage losses. He must reckon with the likelihood of higher customs duties than he paid the month before because duties are levied according to the market price. If the ship stays near the customs, there is little pilferage and breakage, if the duty does not rise, the profit may be large indeed. If, on the other hand, he has underestimated any of these costs his deficit may be equally impressive.

Risks Underestimated

Many firms in America appear to underestimate the hazards connected with the importing business in China. The time is past when it did not matter where the cargo was unloaded, when duties were predictable and expenses could be calculated in advance with reasonably accuracy, on the basis of a foreign currency.

The prices of American goods in Shanghai of which the American exporters complain may indeed be high compared with prices in the United States; they are in many instances low compared with goods imported from other places. While on the open wholesale market the prices of most European imports have gone up along with the general market trend, prices of some American goods have lagged behind or even declined drastically. This does not mean that an improvement in the American competitive position can be expected to result from the lower price. On the contrary, the lower price is the result of a serious falling off of demand caused by ill-advised marketing of American products.

Tremendous quantities of identical goods have been shipped to China within a very few months or even weeks. A number of importers may have ordered the same products from as many American exporters. There being no control in the United States these orders were promptly and eagerly filled. Importers here could not afford to wait, having to settle bank credit accounts. They marketed their products quickly competing hotly against one another.

Market Here Ruined

Flooded with American products—often not of the highest quality—the market was ruined, step by step. Speculation in American goods became prevalent. American exporters must shoulder much of the blame for spoiling their own markets in China by the indiscriminate dumping of inferior products, which inevitably fell into the hands of speculators and hoarders. The opportunities for American trade were brilliant indeed. Local industries were hampered by high wages, lack of raw materials, unpredictable expenses; British and Swiss exporters were handicapped by the prevailing monetary regulations; German competition was non-existent. "Made in U.S.A." carried the highest prestige.

As things stand American trade with China is still about equal in value to that of all other nations with this country. With cargoes arriving that have not been ordered and cargoes that have been ordered failing to turn up; with all stores marketing almost identical American products, Shanghai businessmen wonder how the American position will look in the not distant future.

Furthermore, American manufacturers appear to be somewhat misled by the figures. While it is true that imports from America are as great as those from all other countries combined, the figures do not refer to manufactured goods alone. They include substantial sums (or credits) expended on raw materials. Of the CNC$419,772,000,000 worth of American imports during the first eight months of this year, more than CNC$97,579,000,000 was spent on raw cotton alone.

* * *

It should be borne in mind that while the pound sterling is worth almost US$4.00 *in London, it fetches only* US$-3.20 *in China. This ratio is about constant when calculated in local currency.*

HOW U.S. FREE ZONES ADVANCE WORLD TRADE

From World Report.

Kalgan Bruised When Reoccupied By Government, But Not Crippled

By DICK WILSON

Kalgan, Oct. 18 (Delayed).

KALGAN is bruised and sore, but not crippled. A week after the Communist withdrawal, it is a garrison town of slit trenches, machine guns and smokeless chimneys, damaged but largely intact.

Kalgan fell without street fighting, the battle for the Communists' mountain stronghold having been decided in a last-ditch skirmish north of the Great Wall that borders the city. There is little bomb damage, a few craters spotting the outskirts of town and near the railroad yards. But several factories and buildings, including the railroad station, airport hangars, the municipal building and the former Communist bank, recently had been burned out. The Nationalists explained that the Communists scorched them in their withdrawal.

The railroad yard of this frontier trading center, linking with the rich Mongolian hills by camel caravans, are seriously damaged and the railroad that fed the wealth of the Northwest to Peiping is blocked. A strategic bridge rests in a river bed, dropped there by ramming two locomotives head on into each other in middle of the span, the collision detonating TNT charges.

Industries Crippled

Gen. Fu Tso-yi, burly conqueror of Kalgan, said almost all of the great factories developed by the Japanese and used to good advantage by the Communists now are idle, many of their machines totally destroyed when the Communists retreated southward. There is unemployment and starvation in Kalgan and surrounding villages, and large groups of returning refugees must be cared for, said the peasant commander who lifted the siege of Tatung.

Gen. Tung Chi-wu, another peasant soldier and the first Nationalist general into Kalgan, declared that all along his 300-mile march to the Great Wall city, he had seen "rich people turned poor, and poor people made poorer."

"There is suffering here," said the general, who is Kalgan's garrison commander, deputy commander of the 35th Army Group and new governor of Suiyuan.

There is suffering, but to one who has seen bomb-blasted Hankow and battle-ruined Kweilin and Liuchow, Kalgan presents a picture of a city mercifully spared from most of the ravages of war. Shops and residences are untouched, and the greater part of the sprawling plateau city is intact.

Relief And Rehabilitation

But Kalgan was left in dire need of commercial, transport and industrial rehabilitation as well as emergency relief for refugees who lost their homes in fighting north of the Wall or are returning to their pre-civil war homes in Kalgan.

General Fu is suppiying employment to some of the city's 6000 jobless. And seven days after the end of the battle for Kalgan, a five-man CNRRA relief team arrived in the scarred city with CNC$40,000,000 to resume relief work interrupted less than a month by the civil war.

As soon as the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, now completely in Nationalist hands, is repaired and opened for traffic, CNRRA supplies will be poured into Kalgan and the work of rehabilitating the city's crippled communications and industries can be started.

Repair Railroad

Gen. Chen Cheng, chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense, said the most important result of the battle of Kalgan was reoccupation of the Peiping - Suiyuan railroad. When it is repaired, Suiyuan grain and cereals can be exchanged for warm winter clothing for troops and residents of frosty Chahar and Suiyuan.

Repair work now is under way, said the Nationalist staff chief, and the vital trade route should be opened shortly. Estimates by Nationalist officers who have seen rail yard destruction at Kalgan ranged, however, from one week to two months before the line can be reopened.

In the meantime, the skeleton staff of the Chahar sub-regional office of CNRRA, flown into Kalgan less than four weeks after they were evacuated on the last Executive Headquarters plane, is distributing relief grants of cash to destitutes and determining the extent of CNRRA aid Kalgan will require to recover from the effects of warfare.

Market-Day Air

Kalgan's scars are masked, in this first week of Nationalist occupation, by the market - day atmosphere pervading this trading city nestling among the cold old hills of the Northwest. Crowds jammed the narrow streets of the city today—a typical city of the interior, with its mud huts and new stone buildings, quiet parks and bustling markets, its camels and ponies, donkeys and rickshas. Thousands of Kalganese lined the main thoroughfares and flags flew from every pole and doorway in welcome to General Chen, visiting the city for the first time since its liberation.

Nationalist tommy-gunners bordered the waiting crowds, their sharp commands clearing the streets when troops of cavalrymen trotted past astride tiny and mangy Mongol ponies, or when gun-bristling truckloads of soldiers roared through the dusty avenues. Burdened Chinese, grinning sheepishly at the populace assembled not for them, made their way through the flag-spotted ranks—

KALGAN AND ITS CONQUEROR

While its railroad station was gutted, the greater part of Kalgan was undamaged in the fighting that preceded its fall to the Nationalists, as top picture shows. Flags adorned doorways (middle photo) as populace honored the arrival of peasant General Fu Tso-yi, commander of the 12th War Zone, whose troops smashed the siege of Tatung and then swooped on Kalgan. In bottom picture, General Fu answers newsmen's questions at a press conference.

grizzled hill people leading camel caravans; refugees loaded with their worldly belongings, returning to their liberated homes; local guerrillas who considered their service ended now that their city was freed.

Communist Confessions

In the offices of the Political Affairs Commission of the 12th War Zone, Kalgan's rich and poor, tradesmen and farmers, filed before Maj. Gen. Chow Chun, confessed they had been Communists and swore new allegiance to the National Government. More than 2500 had passed before the Commission in the seven days of Nationalist occupation.

The people who had rejoiced when the Communists' policy of "clearing accounts"—redistributing the wealth—gave them an unexpected bonanza, now rejoiced when General Chow told them no restitution would be expected. General Chen at the same time announced that if the Communists had instituted any real reforms beneficial to the people, the Government would retain them. "But," he warned, "those reforms not really for the people's benefit will be abolished."

At another desk in the Political Affairs Commission, Kalgan's residents turned in their rifles and received CNC$100,000 in exchange—more than the value of most of the antiquated, hard-used pieces. One hundred rifles had been exchanged for 10 million Chinese dollars in the week since the Communists pulled out of Kalgan.

Captured Commander

At a divisional headquarters, meanwhile, Tsu Cheng-lin, captured Communist battalion commander, and Feng Sui-cheng, his 16-year-old wife who looked a dressed like a primary schoolboy, made public confessions.

Four years ago Tsu was drafted into the Communist army, which he said was "undemocratic," forced him to obey all orders and refused him rest after he was wounded. He was sorry he had not deserted, and so was his wife, who joined him a year ago when she was 15 and he was fighting in campaigns north of the Great Wall. He had been a student, not a peasant, and should have known better, said Tsu, who now realized how empty were Communist promises and wanted an opportunity to hear the National Government's side of the story.

As the young prisoner told his tale, children were singing in a private school next door. The songs, the same Kalgan's school children had been singing for years, were Japanese songs.

New Era Dawning

Chinese Communists, Japanese conquerors, bandit warlords—all have left their mark on the Kalgan people they ruled. But a new era is dawning for the resigned people who have led their camels, tended their shops and plowed their flinty fields under many widely different types of rulers in the past decade.

For Kalgan, the recovery will be easier than it was after past conquests, for this time there are UNRRA and CNRRA to help with the goods and experts of a dozen donor nations of the world. In the last half of the 20th Century, Kalgan, under the regime of the Chinese National Government and with the aid of China's foreign allies, will take its place in China's economy as the industrial and commercial center of the wealthy Northeast.

Communists Running 3000 Miles Of Railway, Anna Strong Says

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

(From far Tsitsihar has come this description of the West Manchurian Railway as run by the Communists. The writer is widely-known Anna Louise Strong, who gained prominence a quarter of a century ago as a writer on the then new Soviet Russia, which she described in "The First Time In History," an account of her residence in that country from 1921 to 1923 which the late Leon Trotsky commended in a preface written in Moscow in 1923. Since then Miss Strong has produced many other books, including "China Millions," describing the revolutionary struggles from 1927 to 1935; "The Road to the Grey Pamir," "Red Star in Samarkand;" and "I Change Worlds."—EDITOR).

Tsitsihar, Oct. 10.

THE Communists are running 3000 miles of railway in Manchuria. They also run an empire of 250,000 square miles of fields and forests and 17,000,000 people. But the railroad seems more unusual. Down south in Chiang Kai-shek's territory the Communists specialize in taking the railroads up.

I rode 15 hours on that railway from Harbin to Tsitsihar. It was an inspiring journey. I never saw anyone so devoted to railroad-running as the Communists are up here. The life of their Manchurian empire depends on it.

When the Red Army pulled out last spring, it took its railway technicians along and closed the frontier behind them. Jap technicians had already been driven out. The Chinese railway workers inherited a wornout road, with damaged rolling-stock, without spare parts or lubricants. Worst was the shortage of technicians. Chinese workers had seldom been allowed to learn the higher skills.

"Not a locomotive will move in all Manchuria six months after we are gone," boasted the Jap chief in Tsitsihar when he left. A year has gone and locomotives are still running. There are more of them each month.

* * *

Stops Long To Cool Engine

I WENT to the Harbin railway station yesterday morning with an interpreter and my own private "bodyguard", furnished by the Joint Democratic Army. His job seemed to be to carry great piles of pillows and blankets to make me comfortable on the hard wooden seats and to run for boiling water for tea at the stations. I felt like a general!

The car was bright with new green paint, just out of the repair shop. It was clean as a pin inside until the passengers got busy eating the sunflower seeds that were sold along the way. Soon the floor was ankle-deep in shucks. I contributed my share.

The train pulled out on time, full but not overcrowded. It was steady but slow, 15 hours for the 200-odd miles to Tsitsihar. We stopped long at stations to cool the engine. Having only soy-bean oil and oil from a tree for lubricants, the engineers baby their locomotives with plenty of rest.

We rolled through a landscape like Manitoba, wide plains gently rolling with occasional ponds and trees. At all the stations there was a lively traffic in food products.

STATION GUTTED

Kalgan's railway station was gutted, top picture shows. The captors blamed the Communists, claiming it was "scorched." Below, Battalion Commander Tsu Cheng-lin was captured when Kalgan fell. With him is Feng Sui-cheng, 16, his wife for a year, who was with him during battles north of the Great Wall. They have "repented" being Communists.

Long twisted rolls of fried dough for one cent apiece, fried chickens for 25 cents in American money.

* * *

Defense Against Bandits

OURS was the "army car," located in the middle of the train for defense against "Hunghutze," the "Red-Bearded Pandits."

The advantage of an "army car" is that seats can be "commanded." My bodyguard "commanded" a string of five seats for the "American guest of General Lin Piao" to lie down and rest. I didn't want to lie down at 11 in the morning, but that ostentatious blanket-padded couch gave our party, and the bodyguard, a lot of face.

Everyone at once wanted to know what an American was doing in their territory when "the American Army is helping Chiang." They also demanded to know when "I would take my troops out of China." I was asked this by everyone I met in Manchuria, school children, peasant women, factory workers, everyone.

* * *

Inventions Exhibited

FOUR thousand railway workers asked the same question at their celebration of October 10th, the National Holiday. They sat on the ground for their meeting, but 360 were elevated in "honorable chairs" and wore red rosettes on their jackets. These were the "railway heroes", who had contributed some device to keep the line going, despite Chiang's battlefront and the USSR's "closed frontier."

An exhibition of their inventions showed a bit of tree bark that replaced a rubber washer; some funny grass-like stuff that was used instead of cotton waste. They had also made in their shops four turbo-generators, six lubricators, 10 injectors and a lot of gaskets, guages and parts of air pump that I can't translate.

The "hero-inventors" were beginning an eight-day conference to exchange experiences and discuss ways of improving the road. They were in line for the road's new technical staff.

* * *

Operate 43 Trains

RAILWAY commander W. C. Kuo, an upstanding organizer who was once a secretary to Manchuria's "Young Marshal" told me how the railway organization got its start. "We began by capturing a broken locomotive last January. We repaired it and called it the 'People's Locomotive Number One'. We hitched to it some cars of Eighth Route soldiers and took a junction where there were three more locomotives.

"Today we have 67 locomotives on our West Manchurian, 30 of which we repaired and the rest we captured intact. We have 200 passenger cars and 800 freight cars. We run 43 trains, 19 for coal, eight for grain and lumber, 12 mixed freight and passenger and four passenger trains from Harbin to Tsitsihar."

These figures were for the West Manchurian only, one of the three railway networks in Communist hands. The North Manchurian and the East Manchurian are slightly small. All three operate 3000 miles of connected track, of which 1200 is in the west Manchurian.

"Our West Manchurian does only one quarter the traffic that it did under the Japs. We are, however, able to handle all freight that is offered and, generally speaking, all passengers. Traffic falls off because our area has no outlet to the world."

The railway pays for itself. It charges about half a cent U.S. currency per mile for a passenger ticket, 75 cents from Harbin to Tsitsihar. Workers' wages are low, around US$5 monthly in money, but workers also get free housing, fuel, winter clothing and a "grain allowance" of 100 pounds which feeds a family. "We pay not only our operation costs but the cost of the troops that guard the road," said Kuo.

* * *

Harried By Kuomintang

CHIANG's forces, said Kuo, had four times attacked the West Manchurian. Last December 2000 Kuomintang troops derailed a Communist armored train and engaged in a two-day battle. In May a land mine wrecked a locomotive, causing a train wreck with scores of casualties. In August some track was removed and a train derailed with six deaths. In September 11 Kuomintang bandits destroyed some track and attacked a train with four casualties.

"The size of the attacks is decreasing for our territory grows better organized. Our breakdowns in September were only a third as high as in August. Last month we repaired and put into service 20 more locomotives.

"We have had many difficulties but we have licked them," Kuo concluded. "We can run a year or two on our present basis with improving service. Then we shall face new and serious shortages. By that time we hope for peace, or we shall find some other way to meet the difficulty." Kuo spoke with confidence.

Opium Still Being Grown, Smoked In Vice-Ridden Szechuen Province

By TONG CHUN-CHO

Chengtu, Sze., Oct. 21.

IN pre-war Szechuen about 10 years ago the opium habit had permeated every stratum of society. Calling on his friends, a man would be offered opium as casually as he today is offered a cigarette. Among the gentry the habit had all the fashionable appurtenances. The languid host lay upon a cushioned couch and picking a drop of liquid opium on a silver needle from a silver box heated it over a small lamp until it was ready to be smoked in a pipe of ivory decorated with gold or precious jewels. After the first round of smoking servants offered a cup of finest tea, a dish of fresh fruits or sweet cakes. In the outskirts of Chengtu you might see ragged old men, women and youths tottering through the fields to dilapidated huts to smoke.

Opium addicts became more and more enervated and lazy, their health collapsing gradually. The fat became lean and the weak died. If measures to stop the habit had not been taken there would soon have been no able-bodied men left in the country.

The government has forbidden the smoking of opium, proclaiming severe punishments when the law is infringed. More drastic action is required.

Opium Still Grown

On the Szechuen-Sikang border, in the mountainous districts, opium is still grown by tribesmen and Chinese. Loose administration and poor communications are the chief reasons that cultivation of the poppy has not been stopped. It is rumored that warlords still profit from the so-called opium levies, which may run as high as 60 percent. Many large incomes depend heavily upon this source. Even petty officials can amass fortunes. Sometimes battles occur among the elements competing for the profits from the high priced drug.

Every spring before the opium crop the markets are crowded with drug dealers seeking silver coins, munitions or other things which they can trade for opium. Once the drug has been obtained it is smuggled into the city by various means, the high price allegedly reflecting generous bribery. Some powerful men even smuggle the drug in "public secrecy" by large trucks under armed guard.

Gambling Dens Open

With enormous fortunes amassed through opium traffic, the vicious traders dissipate in houses of prostitution and gambling dens. They become diseased and degenerate, some of them to such an extent that they eventually die beggars. Not being accustomed to privation they turn to robbery. A few days ago in the outskirts of Chungking about 100 robbers armed with light machineguns captured several trucks worth about CNC$100,000,000. The Szechuen police have a difficult task before them.

Gambling has spread all through Szechuen; it is rife in the residential districts of Chengtu. Stakes run to tens of thousands of dollars. Many lose their farm lands or homes. Some become suicides, or flee the province leaving their families with no means of support.

If the growing of opium can be stopped in the mountainous districts and its smoking eliminated, robbery and gambling will be greatly curtailed as there is a close relationship between these vices. The local government should act with the greatest efficiency, sending well qualified forces to stop the growing of poppy. Moreover, they should develop rural education among the tribesmen and try to raise their standard of living. Then the modern and peaceful Szechuen of which the people dream will be a possibility.

China Has Rights To Kowloon City; International Law Backs Claim

By MONDOON S. K. YEE

KOWLOON City, an old walled townlet on the southern slope of a hill surrounded by leased territory, is somewhat like the Vatican of Rome. The "city" lies to the west of Kai Tak Airfield on British Kowloon Peninsula. It has a population of less than 100 and the total area of the townlet is only one-third of the airfield. Those who come to Hongkong by air pass over its air territory before the aircraft land in the field.

The British Government at Hongkong, moved by Chinese press reports that Chinese courts will be established in the "city", declared on September 15 this year that "from July 1, 1898, on which date the Convention came into force, Kowloon City became, for the period of the lease, part of the extended British territory and came under British sovereignty." The next day Mr. T. W. Kwok, special commissioner of foreign affairs for the provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung, on behalf of the Chinese Government, called on Sir Mark Young, governor of Hongkong. Mr. Kwok reportedly emphasized that "the Government of China is not prepared to relinquish any treaty rights and on the grounds that such rights exist in the case of Kowloon City, arrangements are now being made for the re-establishment of Chinese civil jurisdiction there at an early date."

Since then this eastern "Holy See" has become the focus of the attention of many who are interested in international politics. The British, dazed by independence movements in India, Egypt and Palestine, and having relinquished their once militant attitude, are watching intently but silently outside the "city" walls.

Papers Take Sides

Following the Kwok-Young exchange, a number of newspapers and officials in other larger Chinese cities like Shanghai and Canton began a campaign to back up China's intention of establishing her jurisdiction in Kowloon City. These same sources also urged the return of Kowloon, Hongkong and Macao to China through diplomatic channels.

Chinese language newspapers in Hongkong under the control of the Central Government strongly supported Mr. Kwok's contention. The *Hwa Shiang Pao*, which is popularly known as a Communist organ in the Crown Colony, also carried stories on the subject. But on the other hand, the only two English language newspapers, the *South China Morning Post* and the *China Mail*, published nothing except their editors' "sermons" on the "city."

According to the Peking Treaty of 1898, Kowloon City was never leased to Britain and its sovereignty, therefore, has been and is Chinese. It was stipulated in the Treaty that all Chinese officials stationed in the "city" were empowered to handle their respective affairs but could not block any steps deemed necessary for the defense of Hongkong. It was also added that the area of the old wharf near Kowloon City was still reserved by China so that Chinese government and merchant ships, ferries and boats might optionally ply and berth there. Also Chinese officials in the "city" had freedom of movement.

History Repeating?

After the Opium War of 1842, China was oppressed by foreign powers more heavily year after year. Among them the British and Japanese were the most ravenous. Under British duress, apart from unprecedentedly heavy indemnities, China also lost two protectorates, Siam and Burma; ceded Hongkong and leased Kowloon Peninsula and Weihaiwei. Japan got her concessions, and France annexed Indo-China to her empire. All the powers, including Germany and Russia, acquired leased territories by force. Being militarily weak China could do nothing but accede to the demands of the imperialistic powers.

Though China is a victorious Allied nation in World War II we still find that "spheres of influence" and "spheres of interests" exist as before. North China and South China comply with the wishes of Moscow and Washington respectively.

One year after the Treaty was signed the Hongkong authorities evicted the Chinese officials from the townlet of Kowloon and took over the jurisdiction on the pretext that the presence of the Chinese officials was incompatible with the military requirements for the defense of Hongkong.

That, in compliance with the international law, Kowloon City is China's should be the unanimous verdict of observers all over the world. There are legally cogent grounds to support this fair and just verdict.

First, Great Britain had never been vested with the right under the Treaty to take over the jurisdiction of the "city" from the Chinese officials stationed there should they violate the agreement. According to international law an apology, indemnity or other remedies would be sufficient for whatever injuries done by one contracting party to the other. As no specific sanctions were prescribed in the Treaty regarding measures to be taken when the contracting parties failed to carry out the obligations, the usual practice according to international law is for one party to protest to the other and then settle their differences in an open parley. It is forbidden for either party to resort to force in settling a dispute before the breach of diplomatic negotiations.

Putting aside the fact whether the Chinese officials in the "city" failed to fulfill the treaty obligations, Britain, having made no protest nor opened any negotiation before occupying the "city" apparently violated international law. In other words, she took international law into her own hands, forcibly evicted the Chinese officials from the townlet, and then took over its sovereignty.

The injustice of this unhappy historical incident was not challenged by the *China Mail* when it published the statement of the Hongkong Government on September 15, nor did it do so on September 18 when the Chinese press violently attacked Britain on this point.

Second, in the interval of nearly 50 years Britain has not legitimately obtained sovereignty over Kowloon City. Britain's original possession of the townlet was *mala fide* and China had not been silent during the last half century. In 1936 there was again a movement to regain possession. And even if China were sound asleep in the past she is still entitled to take it back because a period of 40 years is not long and because China was continually oppressed by foreign powers during this period. Consular jurisdiction was not abolished until after the outbreak of the Pacific War, in fact, only in 1943. Even if she fails to regain possession this year, international law in 1999 will not find China asleep on her rights over Kowloon City. She will resubmit her claim then.

The acquisition of territory, according to international law, is determined by the following three conditions: 1) That the original possession is bona fide; 2) That the owner has the intention to waive the rights over the territory; and 3) That there is no dispute in hundreds of years of uninterrupted possession. Under these conditions Britain, therefore, is not qualified to refuse return of the townlet.

Finally, international law releases a contracting party from its treaty obligation under *REBUS SIC STANTIBUS*. Anyone could easily imagine that a treaty concluded between a strong state and a weaker one is injurious to the latter. Everyone can see that the 1898 Treaty has made Kowloon City an unarmed town. The Treaty clearly prohibited Chinese officials there from doing anything that would constitute an obstacle to the military requirements for the defense of Hongkong.

Modern military science having invented such weapons as the atomic bomb attests that Kowloon City will never be able to become a menace to the security of Hongkong, and hence the military necessity of the British in possessing the townlet has disappeared.

German Publicist Quoted

In conclusion, one well might quote the opinion of the German publicist Tueitschke in substantiating the above arguments. He said that "when a state recognized that existing treaties no longer express the actual political conditions, it might request the other party to cancel the treaties, and if the request were not granted it might declare war and thus test whether the relative strength of the parties had not changed since the original conclusion of the treaty."

Punishment For Corruption "Sinks Like Big Stone Into Deep Sea"

By Y. F. SOO

(This article is based on translations of reports in the Min Chu Pao, a daily newspaper published by the Democratic League in Chungking, one of the most outspoken journals in this country today. It deals with take-over scandals and corruption, a subject all too rarely discussed in the daily press.—EDITOR).

THE inhabitants of Peiping were awaiting the arrival of the Taking-Over Investigation Group last August, with certain misgivings, for a full year had passed since the Japanese surrender and the deeds and misdeeds of taking-over officials already lay embedded in the dust of time. The optimists, however, still hoped that the investigation group would be in a position to do something to clear up the numerous scandals connected with the taking over of enemy property, and thus make an example of a few corruptibles for the benefit of future generations.

The group which was sent to probe take-over activities in Hopei, Jehol, Suiyuan and Chahar and the municipalities of Tientsin and Peiping, was headed by Li Chih-tsung, Supervisory Commissioner for Hopei province. Then there was former professor of the National Peking University, Ho Chih-hung, who is a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, and also a member of the People's Political Council. Seventy-year-old Pai Jui, a member of China's parliament of the early days; Liang Shang-tung, supervisory member of the Kuomintang and holder of an important post at the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters; Huang Yu-jen, of the San Min Chu I Youth Corps; Soo Ting and Yung Chao, both members of the PPC; and Li Cheng-loh, another member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang, were among the prominent citizens of the Republic sent to tackle the problem of corruption, according to the *Min Chu Pao*, a Democratic League organ in Chungking.

Three days after arrival, the group held a press conference at which its leader, Li Chi-tsung announced that secret reports from the people on graft and corruption would be welcomed. Li's announcement was met with rejoicing and was echoed by prominent Peipingites.

Hushing Up "Feared"

A revealing statement was made by Koo Chung-shiu, chairman of the Provisional City Council, who asserted that it was already too late for the investigation of scandals, but added that he hoped corruption would be eliminated through "dealing with the men who committed the largest scandals." He also told of numerous persons, who through dishonest or traitorous means had accumulated large fortunes during the war and immediately after, but said that there would be no such occurrences during the present take-over investigations.

Chang Chin, member of the PPC, asserted at the press conference that if nothing is done this time, corruption would virtually be encouraged among officials. Another member of the PPC, Chen Chih-yun, stated that those who are implicated in the gravest corruption are the very people most capable of hushing up the scandals.

A member of the press demanded that not only the funds used by officials to purchase residences and cars, but their bank deposits be investigated. It should also be necessary to probe deposits under fictitious names, he said.

Tale Of A Factory

On August 17, the group undertook a trip into the Shih Chiang Hills to survey a steel factory. When it returned, Li Cheng-loh told newsmen that the factory was in a sorry state and it was clear that the damage was done after the Japanese surrender. There were about 125 Japanese in the factory, which had passed through the hands of several groups of take-over officials. It was now impossible to determine where the responsibility for the damage lay.

Li said that upon their return they perceived huge piles of cotton cloth lying uncovered in the western outskirts of the city, rotting under the sky.

This, the *Min Chu Pao* says, is only an insignificant part of the waste and damage done to goods and property. Early in July, more than 18,000 tons of foodstuffs, hoarded by the puppets, were discovered rotting in Peiping.

200 Reports: No Action

The group received more than 200 letters from well-intentioned informants. Not a single official identified therein, however, was punished, the paper charged.

Thus, completing its work in Peiping, the group proceeded to Tientsin.

There the group promptly discovered more than 2000 bales of foodstuffs, "stored for the 1945-46 winter relief of the people of the city." The whole lot was rotten, but the Bureau of Social Affairs warned local papers not to publish news of this fact. The take-over group sent a letter of protest to Tientsin Mayor Chang Ting-ngo, demanding an apology to the group, and the punishment of the culprits in the Social Affairs Bureau.

It was then that the Tientsin press, traditionally fearful of the Social Affairs Bureau, made a determined stand and published the text of the group's letter to the Mayor. This forced the Mayor to take Hu Menghua, Director of the Bureau, in tow to apologize publicly, to admit the guilt of the Bureau and his own, and promise that nothing of this kind "will ever happen again." He also promised that those who were responsible for the destruction of foodstuffs would be "severely punished."

Mayor's Participation Shown

It then transpired that it was none other than Mayor Chang himself who was first connected with the taking-over activities in Tientsin. He was among the first officials to arrive, and acting on behalf of the "Taking-Over Committee of the Party and the Government," sealed the various godowns and warehouses, which were later handed over to the Enemy and Puppet Property Liquidation Administration.

It is now not too clear whether the first group headed by the Mayor, or the second, headed by Sheng Si-kang, vice-director of the administration, is responsible. Moreover, Sheng said that he had no records of what he took over from the first take-over party which acted on behalf of the "Party and the Government," although the Administration received more than 3800 houses, 495 factories and other property from the mayor's body.

The requests of the investigator for the originals of the take-over documents could not be met: there were no originals. The group, hard as it did try, could not ascertain the exact figures involved in the taking-over operations since V-J Day.

Strange Fires

The population of Tientsin is to this very day unable to solve the mysteries of a number of large fires which gutted godowns and other storage houses in the city. The large Mitsubishi warehouse burned down one day, but nothing is said in the records of the Administration of this loss.

As regards enemy and puppet shops and stores, 279 of these were reported by the Administration to have been empty and no one could explain where either the goods or the fixtures had gone.

There was also the case of the "3000 taels of gold," hoarded by the manager of a former Japanese firm. He was brought to court and ordered to hand over 2000 taels of SILVER. Yet nothing is mentioned in the Administration's records of this mystifying case. According to rumor, the 3000 taels of gold were sold and the proceeds spirited out of Tientsin by plane by an army officer.

Strange stories are told of those who were bold enough during one year of peace to accuse corrupt officials publicly. The people of Peiping and Tientsin, the *Min Chu Pao* says have "become traditionally afraid, through past experience, of submitting letters to the authorities, such as those asked by the investigation group." It turned out that officials against whom they complained remained where they were and answered with retaliatory action at the right time. The paper says that plainclothesmen are flooding the streets of these two cities, "no doubt

serving as the 'eyes and ears' of the authorities."

Want "Tigers" Dealt With

Letters from informants kept coming in slowly until the group held its ground with the Bureau of Social Affairs. On the third day after this incident, 126 letters were received from the people. In these letters it was evident that the people wanted the investigators to deal with "the tigers before handling the flies."

The people, however, could not rid themselves of intimidation from corrupt and guilty officials. A representative of the Chung Yi association received an anonymous warning letter. Being a courageous man, he replied to this threat in a public letter to the press.

The threat and the reply were published in the *Catholic Welfare Daily* and read as follows:

Dear Mr. Chien Kang:

I am told that you failed in the elections to the National Congress, yet I have much respect for your courage and ambition. I regret to learn that you talked too much at a party given by the investigation group. If you think you can advance in life and make a career in this way, I am determined to pay you back with "particular means."

I hereby give you warning.
(signed) Big Lord Who Took Over.

• • •

Dear Big Lord Who Took Over:

Your warning has been received. I care nothing about wealth or promotion. I want the people to have their say. I was sentenced to death by the Japanese during the war, but I am not afraid of death. I have handed your warning to the police.

(signed) Wong Chien-kang.

"Like Stone In Sea"

However, Ho Chi-hung, another member of the investigation group, said that the culprits are not always punished, even if the people send in their complaints. "The Control Yuan discovered many scandals," he said. "But they were reported to the Executive Yuan and like many other things, sank into the deep sea, like a big heavy stone."

Old Masters And New

The Western Art Gallery has arranged a collection of reproductions by Twin Prints, New York, which are on exhibit at the Sun Company, 830 Nanking Road. More than 50 paintings by famous masters from the fifteenth century to the present time are arranged according to century. Flat screens have been arranged in such a way as to form four small rooms with a group of chairs in the center of each, pleasantly redolent of art exhibits in the States. The casual visitor might find it easier if the pictures were arranged according to broad period and country rather than century.

The reproductions are excellent. Some of them have been mounted on wood, framed, and varnished in such a way as to suggest an oil surface. Prices range from CNC$40,000 to CNC$95,000. Frames may also be purchased.

Nankai U. Fetes 42nd Anniversary, Resumes Classes After Nine Years

By P. Y. WANG (王鵬雲)

Tientsin, October 21.

NANKAI University formally reopened its old campus at Palitai, Tientsin, at 2 p.m. on October 17, 1946—the 42nd anniversary of its founding. About 300 faculty members, students, alumni and guests were present at the ceremony. Dr. Chang Po-ling, the 72-year-old president of Nankai University, is on his way back to China from America, while many professors and students are either en route to Tientsin or still anxiously waiting for transportation facilities.

It may be recalled that Nankai was the first educational institution inside the Great Wall to suffer from the rapacity of the Japanese militarists. At the end of the July 1937, when the Japanese took Tientsin, they shelled Nankai University at close range and razed four buildings to the ground. At first the Japanese used the remaining buildings as barracks. Later the campus was used by a Japanese middle school and finally it was converted into a military hospital. This building has been remodelled and christened "Victory Hall." By the irony of fate it was in this hall that the reopening ceremony of Nankai University took place.

Mr. Y. S. Huang, chief secretary of the university, who officiated at the ceremony stressed that although Nankai had suffered severely at the hands of the enemy, its faculty has no intention of teaching its students hatred. Nankai would emphasize knowledge and learning so that its students can contribute to the reconstruction of China and world peace. Mr. Huang also pointed out that Nankai is now a national university. "While we welcome government support we wish to maintain our old Nankai family spirit," Mr. Huang said.

It is learned that the enrolment of the university will be 1040 students this year. Some of the classes will not be opened until the middle of November. By order of the government the former Tientsin Sino-Japanese Middle School has been turned over to Nankai. Under present conditions the facilities of the university can accommodate only 800 students, so the authorities are busily engaged in putting double-decked beds in the dormitories. Books for the library and science equipment for the laboratories also are being collected.

Origin Humble

Nankai had a humble start 42 years ago. The institution was founded by the young naval officer Chang Po-ling under the auspices of the prominent Hanlin scholar Yen Fan-sun with only a handful of students. With his persistent spirit Dr. Chang has made Nankai one of the leading educational institutions in Tientsin and the whole of China.

Frisco Circuit Opens

On Wednesday, October 30, the Chinese Government Radio Administration and Globe Wireless Ltd. announced the reopening of CGRA-Globe radio-telegraph circuits between Shanghai and San Francisco. This service has been unavailable since Pearl Harbor. Globe has only recently returned to its civilian status after having been taken over by the army in 1942.

This is the third of Globe's major communications channels in the Pacific to be reopened, equipped with the new IBM-Globe Radiotype. The San Francisco-Manila circuit was renewed earlier this year followed by Globe's KUH, Manila, providing "around the clock" service to ships.

Globe Wireless Ltd. was originally known as the Dollaradio and signed the first American communications agreement with the Chinese Government in 1928, under the leadership of its president, the late Captain Robert Dollar, pioneer in radio and close friend of China's revolutionary leaders. In 1934 the company was incorporated as Globe-Wireless Ltd. and the China-U.S.A. circuit was inaugurated in 1938.

Shanghai-Tientsin
Regular Weekly
Passenger Service
by the Luxurious

T.S.S. "HWA LIEN"

For Passage apply to

THE UNITED CORPORATION OF CHINA
549 Szechuen Road Telephones 15510 & 15519

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Half-Hearted Parleys Continue With War As Background

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek returned from Taiwan and after conferring with Government leaders, summoned third party representatives to his residence and bade them keep the 'informal peace talks" going on as "the destiny of China—war or peace—largely depends upon your efforts." When the delegates filed out, their comment was: "Very encouraging." This they said in spite of reports that the third party peace plan has been scrapped "because of its inacceptability to both the Government and Communists."

Thus events tended to prove that Chinese third party mediation was as much of a fiasco as many months of previous American efforts.

While Generalissimo Chiang was away in Taiwan and the informal peace talks were in progress, the Nationalist armies captured a number of towns in Manchuria, Shantung, Hopei and Shansi, including Antung, Kaiping, Yangkao and several others. Government forces 'unleashed" a severe attack on Chefoo, Communist held port in Shantung, and street fighting was reported from there.

Third Party quarters expressed concern over the capture of Antung, which they said although not as serious as the capture of Kalgan, occurring at a time when peace talks were reluctant resumed, could aggravate the overall situation.

The main difference between the Kuomintang and the Communists lay in the approach to the present talks. Whereas the Kuomintang desired to take the Generalissimo's Eight Points as the basis for the talks, the Communists insisted, and with them to a great extent the Democratic Leaguers, that these should continue only on the basis of the PCC resolutions.

Among Overseas Chinese a split developed along lines similar to home contours. In Singapore, more than 200 Chinese organizations, holding 30,000 signatures, sent a protest to President Truman over the presence of American troops here. One prominent Chinese leader in Singapore went so far as to state that "The only place where democracy is protected in China is Yenan province, where the people are true followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen," according to *Reuter*.

Meanwhile, the movement to China of an estimated US$500,000,000 worth of U.S. Army surplus goods is due to begin early this month. For this purpose two large vessels have been borrowed from the American authorities and will shuttle between Okinawa and Shanghai, transporting about 20,000 tons every month.

* * *

JAPAN

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur's latest report on Japanese progress in democracy stated that there were indications that the Japanese people feel they can now squarely face the problem of building a peaceful and democratic Japan. The Japanese Diet demonstrated a healthy "insistence that the majority must rule," according to the report, and had "grown conscious of its role as the chief organ of the Government."

With the above being one side of the picture of Japanese life, the other more deeply rooted negative elements of the Japanese system—the Zaibatsu—were exposed in a recent report of a special American economic mission.

In spite of official statements to the effect that these monopolies, which maintained a grip on the life and economy of the nation "unparalleled in any other capitalistic industrial economy," had already been dissolved at a recent meeting of shareholders, the mission recommended measures for the breaking up of the Zaibatsu system. What these recommendations were was not officially revealed, but that they were necessary tended to show that Zaibatsu-o'-nine-tails still thrived.

The American Silk Council Incorporated announced last week that whereas Japan sent 59,000 bales to the United States in the first nine months of this year, China managed to export only 6707 bales. Not only did defeated Japan outstrip China in silk exports: defeated Italy contrived to send 13,373 bales the same period.

* * *

EUROPE

STALIN answered another questionnaire, presented by Hugh Baillie, President of UP, from which it was learned that Russia has not yet developed the atom bomb and considers the so-called "veto power" not "overworked." Stalin also said that the Soviet Union had 60 divisions in Western Europe which would be reduced to 40 after the fulfilment of the current demobilization order.

The entire tenor of Stalin's answers was somewhat apathetic, with the exception of those questions which he held vital.

Thus, while to the majority of queries he simply said "I hope" and "I think," on the matter of "the most serious threat to world peace" he named "Churchill and those who think like him in Great Britain and the United States as the incendiaries of a new war." Stalin declared it was necessary to "unmask and bridle" them.

Another Communist-dominated Republic came into being with the Bulgarian elections early this week, when 78 percent of the mandates to the Great National Assembly went to the Fatherland Front, 22 to the opposition.

From 4,200,000-odd voters the Communist Party received 2,265,105 votes. The National Agrarian Union was second with 560,413 votes.

In France, as the major parties continued their pre-election campaign, former Marshal Petain, confined in a solitary cell, said General DeGaulle was out to be a Napoleon. Petain recalled that while he condemned DeGaulle to death from Vichy, the latter condemned him to death after the liberation of France, and both were still alive.

President Georges Bidault, speaking at Lille during an electoral meeting, pointed out that days lost because of strikes during the first four months of 1946 totaled 244,000 in France, 793,000 in Britain and 81,000,000 in the United States. He added that such a prosperous country as the United States could afford this luxury, but Frenchmen had to continue working for reconstruction.

An Italian revolutionary coup was reportedly nipped in the bud in

HISTORY REPEATS . . .

"It'll mean the end of the world."

"What devilment may Hadrian be up to beyond yon iron curtain—if I might coin a phrase."

Milan when 16 organization leaders, said to be connected with the Resistance Movement, were arrested.

* * *

U.S.

THE maritime strike on the East Coast and Gulf ports was reported settled, while talks for the settlement of the tie-up on the West coast were due to commence this week.

With the pre-election campaign going full swing, Democratic and Republican leaders were preparing to go into the final round for the fight to control the 80th Congress of the United States.

Political observers in Washington thought that a probability existed of: (a) the Republicans winning the 26 seats necessary to control the House of Representatives, (b) the Democrats retaining a slight majority in the Senate. The over-all result will add to the uncomfortable position of President Truman during the next two years, they said.

While this went on, United States steel workers came to the fore again with an announcement by CIO President Philip Murray that 900,000 members of the United Steel Workers of America, would seek a "healthy wage increase as soon as possible."

Previously, representatives of the coal, automobile and meat-packing industries mentioned new wage demands. The strike in the huge Trans-World Airlines has shifted into the palaver stage.

* * *

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE long-awaited question was raised by White Russian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, Kuzma Kiselev, when he declared that the disposition of American and British troops in China and Greece, respectively, was a "flagrant violation of the United Nations' Charter."

Kiselev also said that American military forces in China were aiding "a reactionary regime" and that this policy did not contribute to the "maintenance of peace in the Far East."

This was the third time that representatives of the Soviet Union have raised the question of the presence of Allied forces on non-enemy territory.

On the agenda of the Assembly was the question of the use of the veto, sponsored by Cuba and upheld by Australia and New Zealand. Andrei Vishinsky, Russian delegate, at first tried to block inclusion of this item on the agenda, but then backed down and reserved the right to express himself on the subject later.

The question of Franco Spain was raised by Norway and supported by Poland's Oscar Lange. The Polish delegate denounced the "paradox that long after world opinion had condemned the greatest Fascist criminals Hitler and Mussolini, and after justice had been done, their creature Franco should still be in power, oppressing the people of Spain, endangering other peoples, propagating Fascism and scoffing at our efforts toward peace."

He urged the United Nations to oust Franco.

Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, head of the Chinese UN delegation appealed for unity of action among the United Nations and asserted that the "use of veto power should be guided by a sense of discrimination." He addressed the General Assembly in the second week of its debate and pointed out that the Chinese delegates had never used the veto power, although entitled to this privilege.

GOODYEAR
GOODRICH
GOODRICH
GOODRICH

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

AMERICAN newspaper editorial paragraphs were devoted to comments on the situation in China and Gen. George Marshall's peace efforts and events in occupied Japan, besides other domestic affairs, including price control, the meat shortage and President Truman's speech before the UN General Assembly.

* * *

CHINA

THE *Washington Post*, commenting on Marshall's work in this country, wrote: "For sheer pertinacity in face of overwhelming obstacles we give the palm to General George C. Marshall. Since his arrival in China last December he has sought with might and main to bring the contending elements together and thus help lay the foundation for a united and democratic China. Frustrated at every turn, either by the National Government or the Communists, or both, he must have been sorely tempted on more than one occasion to throw in the sponge and admit the failure of a mission that many think was hopeless from the start."

The *Post* said that the Government came out with a new peace offer following a visit to the Generalissimo by Marshall and Stuart, which though not acceptable to the Communists, was "certainly conciliatory." It indicated, the paper said, "that Chiang is still willing to negotiate." Meanwhile, moderate elements within the Kuomintang, such as those whose spokesman is Dr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and third-party groups, such as those making up the Democratic League, are putting pressure on the Government not to burn all its bridges behind it.

The *Cincinnati* (Ohio) *Enquirer* said that the differences between the Nationalists and the Communists are a struggle between political leaders. "In the United States such struggles are continuous—but we fight with words rather than with guns."

The *Dallas* (Texas) *News*, noted that while there were still no signs of a settlement in China, there "seem to be favorable signs in the direction of peace in other parts of the Orient —India, Siam and Indonesia.

"While these three conflicts have little in common as to their particulars, all of them reflect the growing insistance of Asiatics, that they be allowed to run their own affairs without unwarranted interference from Europe. In India and in the Netherlands East Indies, the steps taken should prove the prelude to increased self-government and to economic and cultural development. Siam's move represents at least a temporary victory for the French. But in the end Siam may benefit by removing the French veto from her entry into the United Nations."

The *New York Herald Tribune* declared: "Almost every edition of every major newspaper contains one or more articles relating to the exceedingly complex and difficult problems America faces in the Orient. For the welfare of America and the world these problems demand solution. But answers are extraordinarily difficult to find. Even men of exceptional capacity and knowledge, like General Marshall and Ambassador Stuart in China, often work for months without producing any of the results for which they strive."

* * *

JAPAN

THE *Christian Science Monitor* took issue with part of a recent statement by George Atcheson, American member of the Allied Council for Japan, that "Japanese aims have become identical with American aims."

"No one who knows the nature of the present reactionary Tokyo Government under its thin veneer of 'democracy' could be naive enough to think that," the *Monitor* said. The editorial noted the criticism of handling the occupation by Chinese, British and Russian members of the council and added: "The same criticisms are made by disinterested American observers who know the situation thoroughly. They are also made by percipient Japanese liberals who believe that their interests are being subtly sacrificed for the sake of a 'stability' which guarantees the position of the reactionaries."

"The American people," the paper said, "should demand the facts as to where their Far Eastern policy is leading them. It is time to do some hard, clear thinking about fundamentals."

Discussing the new Japanese constitution, the *Minneapolis Tribune* said: "More important than this written doctrine will be the spirit in which the Japanese accept the responsibilities of political democracy under their constitution. Representative government is not something that can be satisfactorily imposed by the victor upon the vanquished overnight.

"During the past year," the editorial continued, "Japan has made great and apparently sincere efforts to adopt more of the best of moral and social culture of the West. Its new constitution opens the way to understanding of the Western ideals of political freedom and self-rule."

The *Washington Star* wrote: "Japan's current food situation is a good example of how wrong dire predictions can prove to be. Around the time of V-J Day, many observers flatly declared that the land of the Rising Sun, stripped of its overseas empire, could not possibly escape a ghastly mass starvation unless the Allies extended aid on a vast scale for an unusually long period." Today, "the Japanese are not threatened with mass starvation or with extinction as a people, despite dark forecasts to the contrary," the *Star* concluded.

Outport Agents Wanted

GETS-IT
CORN CURE

ONE DROP
STOPS THE PAIN

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR CHINA
WINSTON COMPANY
P. O. BOX 2210
SHANGHAI

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

ALL local dailies, including many government owned or controlled papers, voiced pessimism during the week regarding the peace talks in the capital which have been re-opened through the efforts of third parties. An editorial of the *Ta Kung Pao*, besides, discussed at great length present-day political and social circumstances and the responsibilities incumbent on Chinese students.

* * *

PESSIMISM

THE independent *Ta Kung Pao* voiced its gratitude to the leaders of the third parties for their courage and steadfastness in bringing about a resumption of the negotiations.

The editorial warned that the situation as yet does not warrant optimism, for the following reasons: (a) the civil war is an accomplished fact, whereas the negotiations have suffered continued breakoffs, and (b) there still remain considerable differences of viewpoint between the "Eight-Point Proposal" and the Yenan statement of October 17.

In spite of all difficulties, the paper said, the leaders of third parties "under ominous clouds of civil war and with extremely heavy hearts," are doing their utmost to "cure the dead horse as if it were still alive."

It is with such a spirit that the third parties hope to put into effect the following: (1) "unconditional peace," and (2) new negotiations, both political and military, based on the PCC agreement.

The *Ta Kung Pao* regarded it as most regrettable that shortly after the arrival of General Chou En-lai in Nanking, together with third party leaders, Generalissimo Chiang left for Taiwan. Although the parleys could be carried on with other important Kuomintang functionaries, the nation-wide cease-fire order, if it were arrived at, needs must await the return of the Generalissimo.

The paper further predicted that the resumption of negotiations would most probably produce some "direct effects" on the forthcoming National Assembly. Besides, it should encourage the third party leaders to continue their efforts, which reflect the entire nation's longing for peace.

The pro-government *Shun Pao* hailed the return of Gen. Chou and third party leaders to Nanking. It stressed in particular the efforts made by the latter to break the deadlock on China's political front which followed the capture of Kalgan by Nationalist troops.

The eight-point proposal of President Chiang, the paper said, "was placed before the Communists in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people." It is almost incomprehensible that the Communist attitude is stiffening in the face of these proposals, the paper declared.

The editorial stressed that the paper itself has been constantly urging the return of Gen. Chou En-lai to the capital and the resumption of the talks. The efforts of the *Shun Pao* and people "on all sides" would be nullified, the paper said, if the Communists do not comply with the "Eight Points."

The *Chung Hwa Jih Pao*, organ of the Young China Party, said that the departure from Shanghai for the capital of the PCC delegates of the various parties must have aroused the hope for "the reappearance of a state of peace in the hearts of the Chinese people."

Without expressing its own opinions as to the results which can be expected from the present talks, the paper dwelt on the abstract problem of the "behavior" of the delegates who are taking part in the parleys.

It stressed four points which it thought essential to bringing about a successful conclusion: (a) they should look forward, instead of looking backwards, for in the past too many issues have been insignificant; (b) they should place the nation's interest above that of parties and groups, thus securing political farsightedness, (c) they should be prudent, which is vital when uttering words; and (d) they should be confident of the eventual success of the talks, no matter how many difficulties there may be at present.

* * *

STUDENTS

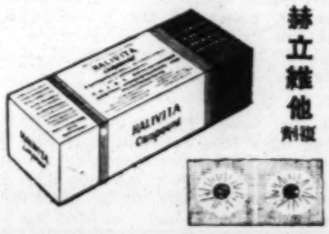
THE *Ta Kung Pao* said that most universities have now regained their former locations after having spent the war in "exile." The paper addressed an editorial to those students who are now back and pointed out the lessons they should learn from past experience, and their future responsibilities.

Recalling their unhappy experiences during the war, the paper said that not only did they face material and physical difficulties, but they suffered from spiritual oppression. In many universities, those who were commissioned by the authorities to assume charge, watched the political thoughts and beliefs of their students. Students who were disliked by their elders for their political views or for other reasons would certainly be deprived of their right to receive government subsidies without which they could not continue their education.

Students who traveled far to come back to their former homes, must have learned that the civil war had placed their "fatherland in a wretched state," the paper declared. Lamenting over the death of Li Chou-tao, a student of Central University, who committed suicide after being unable any longer to endure "grievances imposed on him by civil war," the *Ta Kung Pao* advised the students, as citizens of China, to play their part in national affairs, but warned them not to become the tools of party politics.

HALIVITA

***Compound* CAPSULES**



A COMBINATION

in two types of capsules of Vitamins A-B1-C-D-E, Riboflavin, Calcium Pantothenate and Niacin Amide with the addition of Liver Fraction and Iron.

•

The little capsules that give BIG results.

•

Obtainable at all dispensaries

•

Manufactured by

White Laboratories
Newark 7, N.J., U.S.A.

•

Distributed by

Independent Trading Company
320 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai
Tels. 16776 and 10281

EVENTS IN BRIEF

A contract was signed last week between CNRRA and General Claire L. Chennault, establishing an agency to fly relief supplies which will be known as CNRRA Air Transport. The contract provides that CAT will give "top and over-riding priority to CNRRA supplies." Commercial cargoes and passengers will not be carried on inland trips or from one coastal point to another. However, these hauls will be allowed on return trips and the public will be charged rates equal to those charged by CNAC and CATC. Second priority will be given government cargoes.

* * *

The Central Government has ordered the provincial authorities of Kiangsu and Hopei to reorganize the administrations of the recently captured areas and to set up model districts there, the *Shun Pao* wrote. The same policy will be carried out in Chahar province. The main feature of the new policy, the paper said, would be to "counteract the agrarian policy of the Communists, so that the Principle of the People's livelihood can be put into experiment in those districts."

* * *

A *Ta Kung Pao* report from Nanchang says that councillors of the First Provincial PPC are questioning the policy of local conscription officials who have permitted substitutes to be hired to replacing conscripts for sums running up to CNC$2,000,000. As a result, the paper says, all able-bodied men eligible for conscription had to pay from CNC$50,000 to CNC$60,000 each. "Being unable to bear the burden, the people will probably run away from their homes," the report said.

* * *

The so-called "Wieringemeer"—50,000 acres of reclaimed land in the northwestern corner of the Zuider Zee, Netherlands, flooded by the Germans to a depth of 16 feet one month before their capitulation—has just yielded its first postwar harvest. The Dutch managed to drain the area completely before the end of 1945. The reconstruction of devastated Rotterdam, eventually to cost US$760,000,000, is going on. A central heating plant for the city is being installed and underground parking space provided.

* * *

More than 600 Chinese naval cadets who are now in Shanghai are scheduled to leave for England shortly to receive training, according to the Operation Command of the Chinese Navy Headquarters. They will get two years' training in operation of submarines and cruisers.

* * *

One Chinese civilian was shot and killed, while two others were wounded last week in Tientsin, when they attempted to carry away U.S. Marine supplies on the Marine Rifle Range and failed to stop when ordered by the sentry. It was reported that the three belonged to a group of teen-agers who were planning to obtain American ammunition.

* * *

Cultural circles in Suiyuan province are "getting infuriated" over alleged refusals of the Peiping-Suiyuan Air Service to transport newspapers from Nanking and Shanghai, thus causing a news blackout, the *Shun Pao* reported. It is said that the airmen prefer to carry commercial supplies which bring in neat profits. The airmen's refusal caused a congestion of mail at the Peiping Post Office, which recently declined to accept airmail for Suiyuan, the paper said.

* * *

More than 1000 people were rendered homeless as the result of a fire which gutted several hundred huts in the Shiakwan railway station area outside the Nanking city walls. The fire raged for four hours and is said to have caused a loss of CNC$3,000,000,000.

* * *

The Chinese Government's acceptance of obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice was handed UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie by Ambassador Dr. Wellington Koo. Similar declarations have already been made by the United Kingdom, the United States and the Netherlands.

* * *

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has asked the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five powers to authorize the inclusion of a representative of the Republic in the Allied Far Eastern Commission in Tokyo. The request recalled that the Republic took part with its armed forces in the final crushing of Japan.

* * *

A fourth Russian demobilization decree, stating that privates and non-commissioned officers of the "next" group age are to leave the forces between November and January, was issued in Moscow last week. This decree followed on the heels of the passing of the budget which listed military expenditures at half of the wartime level.

* * *

American delegates to the United Nations, in a lengthy private session, decided to meet with "a full disclosure" the Soviet Union's demand for details on the disposition of United States troops in non-enemy territories. Although this decision was still subject to James F. Byrnes' approval, the delegates agreed that this move would serve the interests of peace and security.

* * *

A world record in newspaper circulation has been established by a London Sunday paper, the *News of the World*, which reported a circulation of 7,412,383, a figure never before reached in journalistic history. The paper said that nearly 1,000,000 new subscribers were obtained since the government increased allotments of paper.

* * *

Completing a 12,000-mile trip from Naples, Italy, after several years of internment in Europe during World War II, 542 Overseas Chinese refugees arrived in Shanghai early this week aboard the s.s. Sun Tay, under the auspices of the CNRRA-UNRRA repatriation divisions. Included among the repatriates were 60 European wives of returning Chinese, among whom were students, merchants, engineers and physicians. The Naples-Hongkong trip was made aboard the s.s. Otranto, which arrived in Hongkong on October 14.

* * *

School tuition fees in Chengtu middle schools run as high as CNC$200,000, per term and a large number of students, coming from farmers' families, are unable to attend school. Since the revision of the foreign exchange rate on August 19, prices in Chengtu have gone up 50 percent.

Japanese Scribe Tells Of Wartime Life

FORMER *Domei* Washington correspondent Masuo Kato, now managing editor of the Kyodo news agency, has completed his "The Lost War," which has appeared on American bookstands. A review carried by the *Pacific Stars and Stripes* published in Tokyo, tells of its contents and calls it "a compact, accurate and surprisingly unbiased chronicle of one of history's little known periods...."

Kato was caught in Washington by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and returned to Tokyo only in late 1942. He begins his narrative at the outbreak of the war.

The man who received college degrees from the University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago and traveled widely abroad, found it very difficult to get used to life in his home country under growing military dictatorship after his sojourn in the United States. He speaks with bitterness of the worsening conditions of working and living and the barefaced lying adopted by the Government attempting to hide its reverses.

In discussing war propaganda, Kato arrives at the conclusion that Japan crumbled swiftly when the truth became known. He tells of the life on the islands as B-29's roared overhead and the flames licked nearer to those who once clamored for war.

Kato is the first Japanese to have a book published in the United States after the war. Russell Brines, AP Tokyo bureau chief, the reviewer, says that "Japan will have to rely upon such men as Masuo Kato....to help prepare an adequate history of her futile, feudal war."

Local Chinese Paper Holds "Gallup Poll"

A PUBLIC opinion poll was recently held by the *Wen Hui Pao*, when 18,907 persons "from all walks of life" were approached for their ideas on two vital questions: a) the presence of U.S. Forces in China; and b) the Civil War.

The paper said that 95 of the total number of persons questioned were in favor of stationing of American troops here. This group held that "The more the better," was the thing. Then, 18,716 reportedly demanded a withdrawal, while 96 had no opinion, or as the paper said: "It matters nothing to me...."

Regarding the civil war, 246 were in favor of fighting it out, "to settle the issue once and for all," 18,597 agreed that "as a Chinese citizen, in the capacity of one of the masters of China, I order all the military leaders and troops, both Nationalists and Communists, to lay down their arms unconditionally and stop all fighting," while 64 said "Fight or not, it matters nothing to me."

Who's Who in China

DR. YU CHUN-CHI, diplomat, born at Shengfang, Hopei, June 22, 1899; graduated from Nankai Middle School, 1918; bachelor of science and philosophy, Denison University, 1921; B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.

Yu Chun-chi

(于 振 吉 宇 潤 六)

in public law and government, Columbia University, 1921-1923; master of science and doctor of science in economic geography, New York University, 1923-1924; honorary fellow at Columbia University, 1925-1927; did research at London School of Economics and Political Science, 1928-1929; served as senior member of Treaty Commission, and concurrently member of Commission on Extraterritoriality, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-1930; consul-general at Havana, Cuba, and first secretary and director of Chinese Educational Mission, Chinese Legation in Washington, 1930-1934; senior member of Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1935; consul-general at New York and dedegate to International Labor Conference, 1935-1946; ambassador to Italy, since 1946; president of Chin Tsai Honorary Society and member of Phi Beta Kappa; author of The Problem of Occupational Representation (1922); Economic and Geographic Problems in Manchuria (1924); and The Interpretation of Treaties (1927); address: Chinese Embassy, Rome, Italy.

FIORELLO LaGUARDIA, Director General of UNRRA, warned that unless effective international assistance is planned immediately, nations aided by UNRRA may face another food crisis in 1947. His report will be submitted to the UN General Assembly.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

ADM. FORREST SHERMAN, United States deputy Chief of Naval Operations, declared in a speech in Boston that the United States must have sea and air control of the North Atlantic and North Pacific. "There is no stability, no balance of power in Europe without us," he said.

* * *

TOKYO ROSE, the "favorite enemy" of the Pacific GIs on the Japanese radio, was released from the Sugamo prison after a 12-month imprisonment. She was "most relieved" to be set free, and would not discuss her broadcasts, saying that "all that's been cleared up."

* * *

GEN. KUMAKICHI HARADA, Japanese Commander in Chief in Java, was sentenced to death in Singapore following a trial on charges of beheading three Australian airmen, survivors of a crashed Catalina, who were brought to Batavia in 1944.

* * *

DR. CHAO YUEN-REN, noted Chinese scholar, received an honorary degree of doctor of literature at the Charter Day convocation celebrating Princeton University's 200th birthday. Honorary degrees were also presented to 22 men and a woman, representing 11 nations.

* * *

HERBERT MORRISON, Lord President of the Council, at a labor meeting in Birmingham, said that the Labor Government was not out to abolish the profit motif, but was determined to make it work for the people and not for the few. "Strictly speaking, no government can guarantee full employment," but the Labor Government promises "not to let any vested interest or any economic superstition stand in the way of achieving full employment."

* * *

EDWIN ALFRED PRITCHARD, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, died at the Country Hospital last week. Pritchard, who was only 53 years old, was connected with the Customs for 33 years. It is believed that his internment in a Japanese camp had undermined his health.

* * *

MRS. KAPANADZE, Georgian, arrested on charges of shooting L. S. M. Ouwerkerk, Dutch resident of Tientsin, was sentenced by the Hopei High Court to nine years' imprisonment. She declared that the deceased had been her lover and that she had shot him because he had left her.

* * *

ADMIRAL LYNDE D. McCORMICK, deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, declared at Pearl Harbor that the United States must maintain a strong chain of Pacific bases as the best defense against atomic bombs and other instruments of modern warfare.

* * *

MANILAL GANDHI, son of Mahatma Gandhi, was among the 358 passive resisters who went to prison in Durban, South Africa, after being found guilty of trespassing on Durban Corporation land last week. A demonstration in protest against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act was timed to coincide with the opening of the UN General Assembly.

* * *

WINSTON CHURCHILL is suing Harper and Brothers, publishers in New York and London, and the American author Louis Adamic, claiming damages for libel in respect of certain passages in the latter's book entitled "Dinner at the White House."

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN called for the lowering of American immigration bars to the extent that some of Europe's political refugees can find sanctuary in the United States. Truman reminded newsmen that he had previously raised the question of political refugees with the UN General Assembly. The refugees in question come from Soviet Estonia.

* * *

VISCOUNT MOUNTBATTEN of Burma, took the oath and his seat in the House of Lords last week. His sponsors were admiral of the Fleet Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, and Marshal of the RAF Viscount Portal of Hungerford. The Viscount wore naval uniform under his peer's robes and was cheered as he left the chamber.

* * *

TOM C. CLARK, United States Attorney-General, announced that he had dismissed his special assistant John Rogge for violating secrecy of office by quoting from a confidential report on the scheme by Nazi leaders in Germany to defeat the late President Roosevelt in the 1940 elections. Rogge said that William R. Davis American promoter who sold oil to Germany, had been approached by Nazi leaders with the plan.

* * *

L. H. FOULDS, first British Minister to the Philippines, has left Hongkong for Manila aboard the British destroyer Hart.

* * *

DR. PENG HSUEH-PEI, Minister of Information, when asked about the amount of CNC in circulation, and the banknote issue per month since the end of the war, was unable to give the information, *Reuter* reported from Nanking.

* * *

W. F. S. FANG, former assistant to Dr. Mei Ju-ao, Chinese member of the 11-nation Allied Military Court, told the *China Press* that the Allied Council in Japan was "nothing but a sort of tea house, where members meet and debate." If full success is desired...."it would be wise to consult the other Allied Powers regarding occupational policy," Fang said.

* * *

GENERAL KWEI YONG-CHING, new Commander in Chief of the Chinese Navy, who recently arrived from Nanking, inspected Chinese naval units here. The navy chief stressed that China needs a considerable number of low ranking naval officers and cadets, as also large dockyards, to enable the Chinese Navy to keep the peace in Far Eastern waters.

* * *

CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, British Prime Minister, called for a review of the use of the veto in the United Nations. "His Majesty's government is certainly of the opinion that there should be a review of the use of the veto with a view to restraining it to its original intent," he told the House of Commons last week.

* * *

BRIG. GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO, permanent Philippines delegate to the United Nations, said last week that the conduct of the United States troops in the islands was "besmirching" America and lowering American prestige. He urged that only volunteers be assigned to the Philippines, as the selectees, "don't want to be there."

Gold Bars Gain Slightly; General Commodity Price Increases Seen

BUSINESS conditions in general were quiet with quotations down during the week ending October 26. In the financial market, the money situation was not tight and black market interest rates dropped from 15 to 12 percent per month. However, many people started to buy gold bars, pushing up the quotation to CNC$2,288,000 by closing time last Saturday.

Other reasons responsible for the firm trend in the gold market included the rumor of a reorganization of the National Government as a result of the "peace talks" which might mean a change in the government's gold policy.

During the week the Central Bank sold 839 gold bars, calling in CNC$1,900,000,000 fapi notes, at the following prices:

Oct. 21	150 bars	at CNC$2,217,500
22	171 bars	at CNC$2,210,000
23	130 bars	at CNC$2,222,500
24	149 bars	at CNC$2,242,500
25	117 bars	at CNC$2,252,500
26	122 bars	at CNC$2,272,500

Swiss Francs Way Up

American bank notes remained quiet during the week with very small transactions reported at black market rates ranging from CNC$4100 to CNC$4200. Hongkong notes remained firm. The Hongkong notes remained firm. The Swiss Franc quotation was reported to be around CNC$10,000 although worth, in foreign markets, only around CNC$7,000. For this reason exporters are anxious to sell their products to Europe in Swiss Francs.

Shanghai Security Exchange conditions have gone from bad to worse as short sellers remained active and quotations continued to drop. However, on Saturday, short covering pushed up Wing On Textile shares to CNC$745. Judging from the trends during the first two days of the present week, the market is very weak. On Tuesday (October 29), Wing On Textile shares at noon close were CNC$694. Reports persist that weekly forward trading will start soon as a means to stimulate market conditions. However, no definite news has yet been received. Meanwhile, well-informed business circles believe that weekly forward trading will not help the market as it will but enable the short sellers to expand their business.

The following table gives the daily turnover on the Shanghai Securities Exchange during the week:

	shares
October 21	7,453,000
22	12,271,500
23	10,138,200
24	6,811,600
25	6,722,000
26	9,158,500

Foreign Cotton Ordered

The most important development in the financial market during the week was probably the report that cotton mills with less than three months of stocks of raw cotton are to be permitted to order foreign cotton with foreign exchange supplied by the Central Bank.

According to figures released by the Customs, Shanghai's imports for September were valued at CNC$222,606,170,000 while exports were CNC$53,520,163,000, showing an excess of imports over exports of CNC$169,086,007,000. UNRRA imports during the month amounted to CNC$66,260,059,000. While the ratio of imports and exports in August was 2 to 1, it was 4 to 1 in September, showing that foreign goods imported greatly exceeded the native products exported. In this connection, it must be mentioned that imports during September were calculated at the current exchange rate of CNC$3350 rather than the former rate of CNC$2020, which was revised on August 19.

HCL Up 1100 Percent In 12 Months

Figures on the high cost of living index published regularly by the Bureau of Social Affairs, indicate the drastic increase in the cost of living since late in 1945.

	Index
1945	
October	440
November	1021
December	945
1946	
January	1062
July	4494
August	4537
September	4967

The above figures indicate that the cost of living increased more than 1100 percent in the past year.

7 Flour Mills Close

As to commodities, wheat flour prices remained firm as the flour mills have been closing down one after another. By October 29 the seven large mills in town had closed down because of lack of wheat. The Executive Yuan has wired to America for 100,000 tons of wheat, but shipment of the cargo will take considerable time. Meanwhile, the Customs has banned the export of wheat in an attempt to stop the outflow.

As to rice, the local stock has increased to 300,000 piculs with prices continuing to drop. The official price remains at CNC$60,000 per picul.

Price Advances Seen

Commodity prices in general may rise a little, if one judges the situation as result of a general increase in the tariff rates for telephone, electric light and water in this city. Reports early this week said that these charges would be increased from November 1. Fares on Shanghai tram cars also may be increased.

The official price for the sale of cotton yarn by the China Textile Development Company and other private cotton mills was increased to CNC$1,750,000 per bale while the price of anthracite coal has soared to CNC$1,100,000 per ton.

The following table gives quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week:

	Oct. 19 CNC$	Oct. 26 CNC$
Gold bars	2,233,000	2,288,000
US $ notes	4,120	4,150
Bonds C	2,120	2,070
Wing On Textile	729	745
Ewo Cotton	8,500	8,500
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat flour	20,000	19,800
Peanut oil	89,000	109,000
20's yarn	2,350,000	2,330,000
Raw silk	3,850,000	3,750,000
Artificial silk	3,350,000	3,700,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	14,900	16,000
Koo Ban soap	47,800	47,000
My Dear matches	610,000	580,000

Are you in the dark about Vitamins?

Thompson's maxima

VITAMIN-MINERAL TABLETS

THE PERFECT GENERAL TONIC

12 kinds of Vitamins
6 kinds of Minerals

默斯美

命他維種二十 命他維種多
質物礦種六
人驚力效 宜咸幼老

Sole Agents

CHING CHUNG & CO.
353 Kiangse Road
Tel. 11292

Promising Opportunities For US-Pacific Trade

EVER since the turn of this century, Pacific trade began to take on added importance, especially after World War I, when it increased rapidly and by Pearl Harbor reached over US$650,000,000—one-fifth of American export trade. Although there were periods when this volume fell, the overall increase has been steady and persistent.

American West coast ports have handled more and more exports and imports until in 1936-1938 they cleared annually US$355,500,000 of all American exports to Asia and received US$191,600,000 of imports. The value of exports and imports from and to the Far East, doubled every 10 years.

Lower Costs

A considerable portion of goods destined for the Far East from Atlantic and Gulf ports is cleared through the Panama Canal due to the lower cost of water transport.

The types of commodities carried both ways reflects the nature of the trading countries: industrial goods going one way and raw materials sent in return.

Although competition between the two leading industrial nations in the Pacific area—Japan and the United States—was never very acute, it appeared to be greater in China. Machinery and metal products were the leading exports of both. Japan's next in order exports to China were textile fabrics, wheat flour, paper manufactures and drugs and chemicals, while America sent tobacco and petroleum.

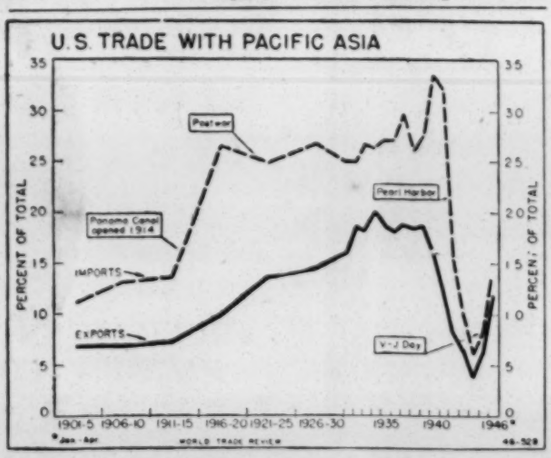
The development of many synthetic products is liable to change the nature of this trade, but opinions vary as to the extent to which these will replace prewar imports. The use of synthetics will depend in part upon national defense requirements, and in part on relative costs of production. It does not follow that the entry of synthetic products into this trade will curb the circulation in natural materials.

There has been a certain trend toward higher wage rates in several Pacific countries, previously known for their low wages. Higher wages, however, may increase productive efficiency through improved standards of living and thus reduce actual production costs per unit.

Expansion

With the elimination of Japan as a major industrial country, the United States will have to supply the Pacific with more manufactured goods, and absorb a greater portion of the raw materials.

Thus, the present development of Pacific countries and their need for partial replacement of their former trade with Japan offer promising opportunities for an expansion of American trade in the Pacific.



BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Shanghai Municipal Government has begun negotiations with the Shanghai Electric Construction Company for the purchase of the entire property of the British utility company for the price of US$6,000,000, the *China Press* reported. It has also been reported that the Shanghai Waterworks Company has offered to transfer its property to the municipal government for US$1,500,000.

* * *

Restrictions on power usage by local factories and plants have been worked out by the Public Utilities Bureau, which provide for suspension of work for certain periods at regular intervals, depending on size and locality. Thus, factories with power consumption of over 100 kilowatts will have to suspend their motors one day a week. An elaborate set of regulations has been worked out for textile mills.

* * *

The Moscow Institute of Designing Iron and Steel plants has evolved a furnace for obtaining steel from ore directly, omitting the blasting process. It is reported that the process of smelting iron and steel takes place simultaneously in the newly designed furnace by means of automatic shifting of the molten mass between two chambers. Another advantage of this furnace is that it requires no coke and can be run on soft coal.

* * *

Negotiations are proceeding in the United States for the purchase by China of 1,000,000 tons of shipping at 25 percent of the original construction cost, the *Shun Pao* reported.

* * *

A bargain sale by the Justice Department's office of alien property was announced last week, when American citizens were offered, at US$10 the copy, a 40-page abstract summarizing 37,000 mechanical and electrical patents seized from enemy nations. The booklet offers many opportunities for American industry to manufacture new products, improve old ones, reduce production costs and utilize new materials.

* * *

More than 230 fishing trawlers will operate from Shanghai in the near future, according to UNRRA's Fishing Organization director who arrived in Sydney recently. He said UNRRA will recruit Australian fishing crews to instruct Chinese fishermen, after delivery by UNRRA of a number of modern fishing boats.

* * *

CNAC will shortly receive six brand-new passenger planes of the C-54 type, each capable of accommodating more than 40 passengers, recently purchased in the United States. These planes will be put on CNAC's overseas and Shanghai-Peiping runs and will augment the company's present fleet of 60 planes.

* * *

The Political Affairs Committee for the pacification areas under the Executive Yuan recently passed a decision to appropriate for the relief of the refugees in newly recovered areas the sum of CNC$10,000,000,000. Large quantities of foodstuffs, used clothing, salt and medicines will be distributed to the people of these areas.

* * *

Local commodity tax revenue exceeded CNC$30,000,000,000 in October, according to the *Shang Pao*. Seventy-five percent of this revenue was furnished by cigarette tax, with sugar and cotton coming next. In September, the Commodity Tax Bureau's revenue amounted to CNC$28,000,000,000.

* * *

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is planning to negotiate with SCAP for the purpose of compelling Japanese factories with which Chinese industrialists had contracts to fill orders which had not been delivered owing to the suddenness of the Japanese collapse. The Executive Yuan has instructed the Bureau of Social Affairs here to notify all enterprises which have such outstanding orders to send in detailed lists of undelivered goods, the *Shun Pao* reported.

* * *

In addition to the 4800 cases of artificial silk sent here recently from Japan, another shipment comprising 2000 cases is expected here by the Central Trust. Also expected is a second shipment of Italian artificial silk, likewise of 2000 cases, while yet another shipment of 1000 cases is due by the end of December.

* * *

Canada will reopen her commercial agency in Shanghai in the near future, according to an AFP dispatch from Montreal. Colonel L. Moore Cosgrave, prewar Trade Commissioner here, who represented Canada when the Japanese signed the surrender aboard the USS Missouri, has been appointed Commercial Adviser to the Canadian Embassy in China. He is due to leave for Shanghai soon.

* * *

The Executive Yuan has lifted its ban on foreign exchange to buyers of American cotton but only under conditions that these importers have less than three months' supply. Textile experts declare that the cotton output amounts to 5,000,000 piculs, of which 3,000,000 piculs only are being used in the mills. The total demand is estimated at 8,000,000 piculs.

* * *

A representative delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions will visit China, India, Japan and other Far Eastern countries early next year to study economic conditions and to stimulate trade union organization.

* * *

Chinese tung oil shipments have been resumed to Canada, but owing to the high cost of transportation from the interior of China, prices are at a comparatively high level, a report from Ottawa states. China's present output is estimated at 40,000 metric tons annually, about half her pre-war production.

* * *

The Supreme National Defense Council has approved postal and cable rates hikes. An ordinary letter now costs CNC$100, while telegraph charges were hiked from CNC$20 to CNC$200 per word.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

October 23, 1946

NATIONALIST troops captured Leishui and Tinghing, about 30 miles northwest of Paoting, and have lifted the Communist siege of Sincheng, 12 miles to the south, according to *Central News*.

The Nationalists started an attack on Chefoo both by land and sea, the *Social Welfare Daily* in Tientsin declared.

• • •

October 24, 1946

The cities of Peihotien, Kucheng and Tsaoho, on the way to Paoting were captured by Government troops, the *Shih Jieh Jih Pao* reported. All three towns are on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Government forces captured Tienchen, 55 miles northeast of Tatung, in Shansi, according to *Central News*.

Government troops took Lienshankuan and reached the suburbs of Tunghwa, 65 miles southeast of Mukden, on their way to Antung.

• • •

October 25, 1946

Communist forces evacuated Hantan, 160 miles south of Paoting, according to Government reports.

Government sources claimed that Nationalist troops entered the Port of Chefoo and reached a point 33 miles from Antung in Manchuria. The *Ta Kang Pao* said that Nationalist landing parties went ashore under the cover of a naval barrage.

Government sources reported a "surprise attack" by Communist troops on Tungsinhao, a suburb of Fengtai, a station on the Peining railroad.

• • •

October 26, 1946

Antung, 30 miles from the mouth of the Yalu River, on the border of Manchuria and Korea, was taken by Government forces, *Central News* declared.

The Communists were reported attacking Yulin, in Northern Shensi, of which part of the province they control 95 percent.

Communist troops prepared to defend Chefoo and reinforcements were reported arriving at the port.

Yuncheng, Communist base in Southern Shantung, 120 miles northeast of Hsuchow, was taken by Government forces, UP said.

• • •

October 27, 1946

Street fighting was reported from Chefoo, according to the *Hsin Min Pao*. The Nationalists captured two towns about 40 miles from Chefoo, Laiyang and Chihsia, which were said to be defense bastions of the Communists, the paper reported.

• • •

October 28, 1946

Nationalist forces entered Chefoo, Shantung seaport, the *Hsin Min Pao* said. The exact situation was not clear, however, with the Communists continuing to offer resistance.

Gen. Tu Yu Ming launched an offensive on Dairen, according to AP from Peiping. His troops passed Hsiungueh, 90 miles north of Dairen.

• • •

October 29, 1946

THE *Social Welfare Daily* reported from Mukden that the Nationalist forces captured Linkiang, 180 miles northeast of Antung, in Manchuria.

Gen. Tu Yu Ming's forces, on their way toward Dairen, captured Chuangho, 70 miles from Dairen.

The *Ta Kang Pao* said that Communist forces were preparing to evacuate Chefoo, where serious fighting was reported by Government sources.

Molotov Asks For Disarmament

Speaking for the first time since the current session of the General Assembly, Vyacheslav Moltov ended his hour-long speech by proposing that the United Nations support "universal disarmament without delay." He asked for an expression of views of this disarmament proposal, adding that the warborn United Nations would collapse if the veto was eliminated. The Assembly was adjourned despite Molotov's proposal for a discussion on disarmament, it being evident that this was a surprise development and delegates were not ready to express their views on the subject.

Keep Abreast Of Events . . . Subscribe To

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The leading English-language weekly in the Orient since 1917. Forthright and independent editorials coupled with a wide variety of articles from noted writers today keep the Review ahead—both in reader-interest and circulation.
Fill in the blank below today.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW,
160 Chung Cheng Road,
Shanghai, China.

Please enrol me as a subscriber for.....months, for which I am remitting..... herewith.

Name: .....

Street: .....

City: .....

(See subscription rates adjoining index in Page 245)

For high quality and comfort
wear
"CARLO'S HEAD"
Hosiery & Stockings

HUNG SHUN WEAVING FACTORY CO., LTD.
Room 311, 353 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

The "G-mo" Speaks

THE COLLECTED WARTIME MESSAGES OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK 1937-1945. *Published by John Day Company, New York,* 1946. 888 *pp., 2 volumes,* US$7.50. *Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

AT the instance of the Chinese Ministry of Information the John Day Company has brought out a comprehensive collection of Chiang Kai-shek's major wartime speeches and messages. Many of the speeches have here been translated into English for the first time and 160 items are arranged chronologically and roughly grouped under the following headings: I. China Resists Japan (1937-1938); II. China Fights On (1938-1940); III. China Fights and Builds (1940-1941); IV. China Fights On With Allies (1941-1943); V. China Fights On To Victory (1943-1945). The book includes as a prologue a confidential address to a group of officers three years before China's open resistance began. The Epilogue is the Generalissimo's message to the nation on September 18, 1945.

The Generalissimo's style is grave, dignified and vigorous. To Western ears it sometimes seems ponderous and repetitious. It must be remembered that this is Chinese oratory, not English. His speeches are clearly organized, his analyses brilliant and his exhortations fine. The following quotations are good examples:

"We hope for peace, but we do not seek an easy path to peace; we prepare for war, but we do not want war. When we reach the point where the whole nation must take up arms, then we know we shall have to sacrifice to the very end without the slightest hope of avoiding suffering by some sudden turn of fortune. Once the battle is joined there can be no distinction between north and south, nor between old and young. Everyone everywhere will have to shoulder the responsibility for protecting the country and for resisting the foe. Everyone will have to give everything that he has. Knowing this, the Government is exercising great caution as it approaches the grave crisis. Let the whole nation with calmness and discipline prepare for self-defense. At this moment when the issue of peace and war hangs in the balance, only our united efforts to maintain strict discipline and order can save the nation...."

"Let us reflect for whom those of our fellow-countrymen already dead have so sacrificed their lives. They gave up everything for the sake of the nation and also those of us who remain living. If we cannot make up our minds to contend with the enemy until we secure an honoraple conclusion to the struggle, we may some day find ourselves like the Northeasterners, disarmed and defenseless victims of the slaughterer. The traditional spirit of the Chinese people subjected to the inroads of foreign aggressors has been expressed in the saying: 'Rather jade in fragments than a tile entire' and the phrase: 'The meanest fellow cannot be robbed of his resolve.' 'The man of quality can be killed but he cannot be affronted with impunity' is also an expression of our national character. Finding ourselves born in this age, it falls to us to leave some sort of historical example to inspire succeeding generations and add a noble chapter to the story of our 5000 years' old nation."

These volumes are of value as they show history in the making, besides being a reflection of one of the outstanding personalities of our times. These are the public words of a man who has led men successfully.

Tribute

WRATH IN BURMA *by Fred Eldridge. The Uncensored Story of General Stilwell And International Maneuvers In The Far East. Published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., New York,* 1946. 320 *pp.,* US$3.00. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

GENERAL Stilwell could get no better floral tribute, a profusion of which was placed on his grave at home and abroad, than this book published in his lifetime. While wreaths admit belatedly that he was a great man, Wrath In Burma simply tells the reader that "Vinegar Joe" was right while alive. It also reveals the machinations which led to what most people thought was his "downfall," while in reality it was only the temporary triumph of the darker forces of international politics over the perseverence of this general who was never a brass hat.

There are plenty of uncensored facts, suppressed during the war, allegedly to promote American-Chinese-British unity. Author Eldridge stands for writing the truth, even if it be more of an estranger than the fiction contained in the war communiques fed the public during the war.

"Tolerance does not walk hand in hand with the double-cross any more than the web of mutual understanding can be spun from the thread of truth evasion," Eldridge says and in his book shows that in the last war, at least in Southeast Asia, it was impossible for a soldier to do his duty: fight. The author shows how the general had to fight the British and the Chinese top-rankers apart from killing the Japanese in Burma. The ionic sphere of international intrigue held no allure for Stilwell. He remained on the ground with his soldiers and proved in the end that the Chinese *ping* is as good a fighter as any other *ping* in the world, conditions being equal.

As one reads through the amazing document, one can hardly believe that there was other business besides defeating the Japanese who stood at the gates of India. Yet, Stilwell, for a long time, was the only officer doing his duty, at times leading companies and battalions into battle, riding in his jeep behind enemy lines to contact scattered groups, and ever leading a Spartan life which made him the foot-soldier's general.

Wrath in Burma is written with a fine sense of humor, the kind one would expect of the man who, being Deputy to SEAC Lord Louis Mountbatten, handed his Cadillac to his cook while he himself made the rounds in a battered jeep.

Apart from being a book with a sense

PACTRON

For

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

AND

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

CONSULT

PACTRON

WHICH OFFERS LOWER COSTS, QUICKEST DELIVERY AND THE FINEST ENGINEERING TECHNIQUE.

Pacific Electronics Engineering, Inc.

Room 306, 51 Canton Road

Telephone 12448 Cables: JAELES

of humor and a human document, it is incriminating. Naturally, the "martyrdom" of Stilwell will be forgotten in a maze of high-sounding phrases and laudatory speeches, now that the sound and the fury are past. But the just wrath of Stilwell in Burma will not be lost on the soldiers who fought with him, the correspondents who covered his actions and people who read this revealing and candid book.

First Lady Says

IF YOU ASK ME *by Eleanor Roosevelt. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co. Inc., New York & London,* 1946. 156 *pp.,* US$2.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

IF there is any proof needed that Eleanor Roosevelt is a personality in her own right it can be found in this collection of her answers-to-questions monthly column in the Ladies' Home Journal. Through the prism of her replies—sometimes debatable but always objective and sincere—can be glimpsed a better view of America's ex-First Lady. A tactful, serene, progressive and at the same time middle-of-the-road human being.

The publisher's usual blurb on the jacket declares that the book will give its readers "a remarkable insight into what our people have been thinking about during the past eventful years." This seems to be much less than the truth, since a third of the questions were asked by prominent "names" especially for this book.

In any case one does get some idea of the kind of questions with which Mrs. Roosevelt has to cope, and they range from the Dorothy Dix type advice, to answers on political problems of the United States and inquisitive queries about President Roosevelt's habits and tastes. In a category by themselves stand the mud-slingers on a wartime hush-hush whispering campaign, asking about alleged Eleanor Roosevelt Negro women's clubs demanding higher wages for domestics, asking whether Mrs. Roosevelt's ancestors had Negro blood and asking whether she owns an interest in Southern textile mills—which would allegedly explain her sympathetic interest in the Negro, an attitude evidently totally incomprehensible to many genteel Southerners. But the height of tactlessness is a question about what President Roosevelt said when he proposed to her—a question which she very properly refused to answer.

Truth Or Fiction?

EARTH COULD BE FAIR *by Pierre Van Passen. Published by Dial Press, New York,* 1946. 508 *pp.,* US$3.75. *Reviewed by Joseph Froomkin.*

CALLED by the editors a chronicle, this book purports to be the history of the townlet of Gorcum, where Pierre Van Passen was born. Actually the book is a mixture of fact and opinion and resembles amazingly a fable, where a moral has been injected into a passably interesting story.

Van Passen is an ardent democrat and, as I remember him from an earlier volume, inclined to place the blame for all the world's troubles at the door of armament makers and vested interests. While in earlier books he upbraided sundry international trusts, in the present "chronicle" he exposes a Dutch capitalist with special investments in Germany, who typifies all the evil there is in this world. That Dutch trafficker in the stuff that makes cannons is cruel, unfaithful to his wife, deceitful and a convicted common criminal. It is difficult to believe in such a consummate sinner. As a result the sceptical may be inclined to take other accounts, notably some very truthful descriptions of German atrocities, with a grain of salt.

The book opens with a fin du siecle description of the life in the town where Van Passen was born and went to school. Within the first 50 pages is a dissertation on liberalism in education; other pet theories are expounded every 50 pages or so. A discussion among young Dutch radicals dealing with the feeling of guilt engendered by citizenship in an imperialist power, is of topical interest. Also World War II reactions to the German invasion, and the author's claim to have warned the Dutch Government in a broadcast from his adopted United States home that the invasion of the Netherlands was due.

One of the best passages is the description of the death of a Catholic priest, a freak in the Calvinist Gorcum. His executioner, Capt. Itake Yamamura, deserves a place of honor in the gallery of war criminals.

Van Passen recounts that according to a fellow priest who escaped from the small island in the Marianas where Father Boogaert was executed, the Gorcum priest "was taken into the chapel and there by the light of torches stripped bare and tied to the altar. Then they took a cage with rats and placed it upside down on Father Boogaert's stomach. One of the soldiers opened the trapdoor of the cage and held it in such a way that the rats could escape....

"The first daylight was coming through the palms when I saw a group of medicine men and soldiers bringing Father Boogaert back—They tied him to a tree and allowed mosquitoes to feast on him....

"And so they killed Fons Boogaert....

"Yes, they crucified him....against the back wall of the chapel. They drove nails through his wrists and feet and let him hang there.

"He moaned several times and I heard him say: 'Jesus, be not unto me a judge, but my Savior!'....At last when the pitiless sun sank to rest he suddenly cried out in a loud voice, 'Moeder, Moeder, ik kom!' Thus he went to God."

The description which needs no addition or qualification is broken as Van Passen the journalist gets the better of Van Passen the artist, and the last line of the chapter reads, the narrator "made the sign of the cross and wept."

Despite several drawbacks this book makes interesting reading for those who like their leisure hours filled with things of social significance. On the whole it is a let down after the excellent "Days of Our Years" by the same author.

The COMFORT Hosiery & Knitting Co., Ltd.
Lane 74, House No. 4, Ningpo Road
Shanghai, Tel. 12751

TRADE MARK

Cotton, Silk, Woolen and Interwoven Hosiery
Best Styles, Newest Designs, Fast Colors, Unshrinkable

Obtainable at all leading Department Stores
Insist on *"Comfort"* Hosiery

Don't ask for Sanatogen! Buy "Sanafactor!"

SANAFACTOR contains Strong Protenic Casein and Organic Sodium Phosphate, even BETTER than Sanatogen. SANAFACTOR is the element for nerve tissues which accelerates cellular rejuvenation and nerve organism.

SANAFACTOR is for neurasthenia, anemia and all kinds of debility.

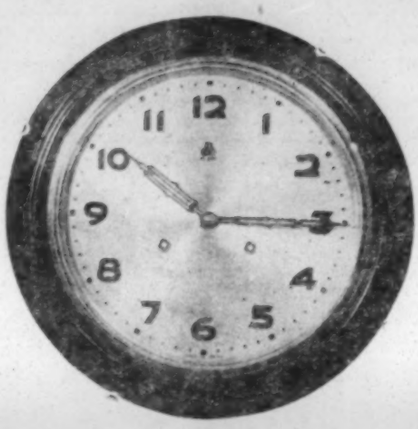
Obtainable from all dispensaries or at

中 法 大 藥 房
GREAT EASTERN DISPENSARY, LTD.
SHANGHAI, CHINA

WE SELL
Parker "51"
Eversharp
Waterman
Sheaffers &
Various Automatic
Pencils

Your Name Engraved Free

THE SHANGHAI
FOUNTAIN PEN CO.
152 Honan Rd. (Central)
Tels. 16069, 14432.



555

The "555" clock respects no position: it will work at any angle. No matter how the minute-hand is shifted, you will soon find it perfectly adjusted.

Manufacturers:

China Clock & Watch Works, Ltd.
980 ZIKAWEI ROAD, SHANGHAI TELEPHONE 70350

CALTEX

For those
who want
the best:

CALTEX
MOTOR
GASOLINE

THE TEXAS COMPANY
(CHINA) LTD.
Main Office—Shanghai
District Offices in Principal Cities
in China.

中央航空公司

CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT
CORPORATION

Regular plane service to the following points, carrying Passengers . . . Mail . . . and Cargo.

Nanking
Hankow
Chungking
Kunming
Sian
Lanchow
Tsingtao
Tsinan
Peiping
Canton
Hongkong

For Particulars, Please Apply
to
451, Kiangse Road .. .. Tel. 16270

京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

4	72	6	8	78	2	10	12	車次 TRAIN NO.	1	5	77	7	71	3	9	11
I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.
7.00	8.30	9.00	11.00	12.30	13.30	21.50	23.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	17.10	19.30	21.35	22.45	6.35	8.00
		10.16	12.14	13.48		23.23		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D		15.24	16.05	18.15			5.28	
8.41	10.09	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	A	13.06	14.33	15.19	17.29	19.42	21.06	4.39	5.39
8.48	10.14	11.06	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW D A	12.59	14.19	15.09	17.21	19.34	20.58	4.32	5.19
9.36	11.05	11.54	13.55	15.25	16.14	1.22	2.08	A	12.11	13.24	14.10	16.27	18.45	20.10	3.39	4.26
9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	D 無錫 WUSIH D A	12.04	13.18		16.21		20.03	3.33	4.19
10.31		12.59	15.01		17.09	2.27	3.13	A	11.17	12.22		15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30
10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	D 常州 CHANGCHOW D A	11.06	12.09		15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20
11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	A		11.09		14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03
11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	D 丹陽 TANYANG D A		11.05		13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00
12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28		13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07
12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	D 西站 WEST A	9.24	10.21		12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00
13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	A 南京 NANKING D	8.00	9.00		11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 71, & 72 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	5,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	車次 TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	站名 STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.09	16.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D 松江 SUNGKIANG D A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D 嘉興 KASHING D A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D 硤石 YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

(Note:—Fares for Trains Nos. 1, 2, 21, & 22 not included.)

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 硤石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鉄路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

Printed BY THE MERCURY PRESS